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VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 193.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1849.

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

"DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the
winter afflicted with a violent Cough, particularly at lying down
in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after
trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was in-
duced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of
them, in less than twenty-four hours the cough entirely left me,
and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
"JAMES ELLIS."

(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)
To Mr. Keating.

THE Nonconformist.

'THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.'

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 193.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE IRISH "REGIUM DONUM."

'Tis a paltry subject, we must own—a subject mixed up with a superabundance of offensive matter, from which the delicacy of religious feeling shrinks in disgust—a subject in the treatment of which, by hireling ministers, all the worst passions commonly disclose themselves—a subject which has done more to paralyze the spirituality of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and, through her, to expose Christianity itself to suspicion and contempt, than any other which has been thrust upon the notice of the world. The underhand higgings with Government to which it has led, the sordid sentiments which it has created and cherished in the breasts of those who profess to preach Christ's Gospel, the penurious habits it has produced among the people, the scenes of violence, in Synods and Assemblies, of which it has been the occasion, and the ignoble, and, we should be justified in adding, the infamous spirit which it has breathed into the speeches of otherwise respectable divines, have sufficed to excite in the minds of those who are doomed to watch the influence of the *Regium Donum*, a sense of nausea which cannot be adequately expressed. To any man of intelligence and candour, a report of a discussion in the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, upon the subject of this pecuniary grant, invariably presents moral characteristics which it is impossible for him to witness without unutterable loathing. For our own part, we could listen to the coarse conversation of pig-jobbers, upon the price of stock, with far greater interest and pleasure than that with which we peruse a debate of lay and clerical elders in Ireland upon the question of the *Regium Donum*. The only relief we obtain in the performance of the hated duty, is that afforded by the courage and right-mindedness of a small, but, we hope, increasing, minority by whom slavery by the State is regarded as a burden.

Our readers will recollect the main features of a case we laid before them, some time back, touching the invitation of the Rev. John McNaughtan to leave Paisley, and to settle as pastor of the church in Rosemary-street, Belfast. Mr. McNaughtan approves of the union of Church and State in the abstract; but he so far disapproves of the Irish *Regium Donum*, that, without condemning his brethren who receive it, he decides upon not accepting it for himself. Hereupon Dr. Cooke gets up a tremendous pother, and, by a variety of methods, none of which commend his Christian simplicity, endeavours to prevent so scrupulous a brother from bringing his dangerous example into the region of Irish slavery. We recorded, at the time, the principal features of the struggle between the Rosemary-street congregation and the doctors in divinity who attempted to override their rights. The case has just been settled. Dr. Cooke retires vanquished, and it is possible that a man of mark, recognised by the Presbyterian Church in Ireland as a minister of Jesus Christ, will take his station in that anomalous country, free from the degrada-

tion of leaning for his temporal subsistence upon Government pay.

We learn from the tone of several papers put into our hands, that Irish Presbyteries are beginning to feel some uneasiness in reference to the *Regium Donum*. One of them sets forth an overture to the Synod of Londonderry, for the establishment of a *Sustentation Fund*, similar to that adopted by the Free Church of Scotland, and the Eastern Reformed Synod of Ireland, and urges, in support of the plan, "that whilst Christian liberality was thereby greatly encouraged, the dignity and maintenance of the gospel ministry were placed upon a scriptural basis." It was affirmed by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Ramelton, that the Eastern Reformed Church had "tried the principle with complete success; for, in the year of the famine, every member of that body received £20 more than he would have done under the old system; and all this they had effected in the teeth of popular prejudice. They had now organized a fund which gave to their ministers comfort and ease." The overture, however, met with no favour. One minister warned his brethren "to be cautious of it, from the misty manner in which it was introduced, and the outer darkness by which it was surrounded," and pointed out to the mover the essential difference between the Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. "It had been kept out of view," said he, "that the Free Church had no *Regium Donum*, and that what led to the prosperous condition of that Church, and elicited such praiseworthy liberalism, was an exhibition, on the part of her ministers, who bore a noble testimony to the cause of Christ, which in itself, had strong influence in promoting such liberality. But in Ireland they were, in fact, an *Established Church*, enjoying THE BOUNTY." Aye! enjoying the bounty! That explains the whole mystery why a voluntary Sustentation Fund is impracticable in Ireland. No wonder that another reverend gentleman was of opinion "that they should not altogether follow the example of the Free Church;" no wonder that a third should declare that "the *Regium Donum* was to them the Sustentation Fund external and internal"—and no wonder that the largest and most aristocratic congregations out of Belfast only pay to each of their two ministers—both men of high standing—twenty farthings per head, per annum. These gentlemen see clearly enough the truth of what the Rev. Mr. Crawford told them, in reference to the purposed fund, that "they would have to surrender the *Regium Donum*, before they could obtain it. For if they were now to agitate the province on this subject they would be laughed at as most avaricious."

The smallest stir made with a view to get rid of this "hush-money of the State" interests us, and excites our hopes. We rejoice, therefore, to perceive that here and there silence is broken, and a manly protest entered. There lies before us at this moment, a printed letter "to the Ministers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland," of which the following passage will convey some notion of the drift:—"Truly has it been said of our pensioned Presbyterian Church in Ireland, that 'her ministers are dead, and her people twice dead.' No man, combining mental soundness with moral integrity, can deny that the Royal Bounty is both needless and mischievous—to England a robbery, and to Ireland a curse—'Justice, decency, religion, patriotism, everything unites to demand its extinction.'—Its effects are not alimnt and strength, but paralysis and death. Away, then, with this needless, this unjust, this paralyzing *Donum*. Cease to dishonour the only true King and Head of the Church, by looking, as you now do, to courts and parliaments, instead of trusting to His ordinance, for the supply of your temporal wants. Let us hear no more of the inability of your people to support you. A little self-denial in the use of 'tobacco,' not to speak of 'intoxicating drinks,' would enable them to do so on a scale according to which you might 'fare sumptuously' every day. They could then with ease, and without feeling it, raise a fund whereby 'the character or station of the ministry

would be exalted,' and which would be quite adequate to the support even 'of a class of men of high standing.'

The question of the *Regium Donum* will soon grow into importance. Now that the Irish Church question is again mooted, and bids fair to push itself into prominence, the opposite principles of State-pay to the teachers of all religious sects, or none, must needs be seriously discussed. If all, then the Roman Catholics are entitled to share in the alleged benefit of the system—if none, then the Presbyterians must renounce the Babylonish "wedge of gold." Meanwhile, what part will the latter take in the struggle? Can they be silent, and allow the State support of a Church which they repudiate? Can they hold in their hands State money, and forbid the grant of it to others? In the one case, what will become of their professions? In the other, what will men think of their sense of justice? The alternative will, at no very distant period, come before them for practical choice—and unless they can make up their minds to renounce the *Regium Donum*, they may be content to be dragged by it to yet lower depths of meanness and infamy. They had much better act honourably, whilst they can do so with some grace. It would be a hard thing to lose both cash and character at once.

THE HAVERFORDWEST BOARD OF GUARDIANS AND THE REV. G. W. BIRKETT.

We have received the following correspondence relative to the conduct of a State-church clergyman in reference to the school in connexion with the Haverfordwest Union:—

7, Spring Gardens, Haverfordwest, June 19, 1849.
REV. SIR,—On leaving the Board of Guardians of the Haverfordwest Union this day, where I had been attending to the duties of a guardian, my eye accidentally fell upon the porter's book, in which the visitors enter their names, state the purport of their visits, and make their remarks, and to my surprise I found an entry purporting to have been this day made by you—a stranger in the place, in which, after remarking in approbatory terms as to the cleanliness and healthy appearance of the children, you were pleased to add these words:—"Improper books amongst the children." Unexplained, this entry is calculated to reflect not only generally upon the Board, the School-committee, and the Governor, but also, and more particularly, upon the master and mistress; whose especial duty it is duly to instruct the children, and carefully to watch over their morals. It does not appear by the entry to which I have alluded, whether the books amongst the children, which you so unreservedly condemn, are of an immoral tendency, are impregnated with infidel principles, or are in any way calculated to pollute the minds of the children; or whether your objection to them arises purely from the fact of their being at variance, in some degree, with your theological views, or with your notions of Church polity.

I therefore take the liberty of asking, and I think that you and all reasonable persons will, under the circumstances, concede to me the right of asking:—

1st. What were the books which you saw amongst the children, and to which your remarks allude?
And 2ndly. In what respect do you deem those books improper?

You will at once perceive the propriety of answering these questions, seeing that your condemnation is pronounced and recorded in the books of the Union, without the parties implicated having had an opportunity of being heard in their own defence.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,
Rev. G. W. Birkett, Clerk, WILLIAM REES.
St. Florence, near Tenby.

St. Florence, near Tenby, June 23rd, 1849.
SIR,—It is only this evening that I have received your letter, which circumstance must form my apology for the delay of answer. I am obliged to you for putting the question so explicitly to me, and my reply shall be as explicit as the question. If a book of entry be kept in which visitors are invited to make observations, such must of course be freely allowed, or the permission is no better than a form, if not a mockery. The books I designated as improper were tracts on subjects of Polemic Divinity. Surely nothing can be more calculated to pollute the minds of children, or to fill them with "hatred, variance, emulation, wrath, strife." The tracts were not objected to as being at variance either with my own theological views—for I disclaim any private views apart from the Creeds of the Church, or with my notions of Church polity, which are equally catholic and moderate—but because they attacked, and that in no measured terms, that which is yet the Established Church of the land. Conceive the play-ground of a workhouse converted into an arena of Polemic Divinity, and then, I think,

you will acknowledge my objections not to have been advanced without reason.

The books, I understand, were not given by the master or the mistress, but by some workmen employed about the premises. The boys in whose possession they were handed them over to the Rev. Jos. Phillips on being requested so to do, and he will be ready to produce them, and point out the objectionable passages.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. BIRKETT.

Wm. Rees, Esq., 7, Spring Gardens,
Haverfordwest.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians, held on Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1849,

Resolved,—That having had its attention drawn to the entry made in the visitors' book on the 19th day of June last by the Rev. G. W. Birkett, clerk, as to the possession of improper books by the children, and having read a copy of a letter written to that gentleman on the subject by Mr. Rees, one of the guardians, and having also read Mr. Birkett's reply to that letter, this Board is of opinion that no sufficient reason existed for the making of such entry.

That the Board finds that the books in question were not of an immoral kind, but were merely some religious periodical publications of a body of people dissenting from the Church of England. And that such books were not in the hands of the children generally, but only in the possession of two boys, and one of those, at least, the child of parents who, in their life-time, were members of that same religious body.

That the Board is by no means prepared to prohibit the reading of the books in question, or any other books of the same description, and the more especially so since (a thing which it cannot justify) all the children in the house are, irrespective of their parents' religion and creed, and whether baptized in infancy or not, indiscriminately taught and required to repeat the Catechism of the Church of England.

That the Board cannot, under the circumstances, but regard the entry in the book as an unwarrantable assumption of authority on the part of Mr. Birkett, and regrets to perceive both in the entry and in his letter, the exhibition of so much bigotry.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BIBLE.—In alluding to the conduct of the Austrian Government towards the people of Hungary lately, we mentioned (says the *Standard*) that though the free exercise of the Protestant religion had been guaranteed to the Hungarians, the Austrian Government had set a price upon the head of a gentleman whose offence was his having contributed to the circulation of the Bible in Hungary. The *Morning Chronicle*, of Monday week, seeks to throw doubt upon the authenticity of the charge by referring to the fact that Protestantism is virtually the dominant religion in Hungary. This argument will scarcely be in favour of the Austrian Government if the charge be true, and upon that point we refer our contemporary at once to our authority, the *Missionary Record* of last May, from which we extract the following passage:—"The foreign secretary of the Bible Society has just received letters from our dear brother in the gospel, the venerable pastor Wimmer, of Oberschutzen, in Hungary, who has been honoured during the last few years to circulate above 300,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures in Hungary and its dependencies. A large price had been set by the Austrian Government on his head, and after many wonderful escapes his life has been preserved."

THE CHURCH UNION.—It is stated, "on authority," that two of her Majesty's judges, who had lent their names and influence as vice-presidents to the Tractarian Church Union Society, "upon consideration, have thought it right to withdraw themselves from a position" so unbecoming their judicial character.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has caused a notice to be given that he has deputed the Bishop of Guiana (the Rev. Dr. Austin), to hold a confirmation at Bonn, on the Rhine, in August; and (these being liberal times) has notified that no limit as to age will be put, provided the children can answer satisfactorily. —*Church and State Gazette*.

TENDENCY TO INDEPENDENCE OF STATE CONNEXION IN SWITZERLAND.—The Synod of the National Church of Berne held its annual sittings during the last week of June. They exhibited, it is said, most cheering symptoms of the growing disposition of the Bernese clergy to emancipate themselves from the trammels of official routine. In no canton of German Switzerland, except Bale-ville perhaps, is there so much real and enlightened piety in the ministers of the Establishment as in that of Berne. Hence arises an increasing conviction of the necessity of a new life in the church, and of the creation of new channels of religious activity. Those ministers, feeling the ancient bulwarks of official religion, and even of social order, giving way under their feet, deliberated seriously upon the establishment of a home mission, such as was proposed for the North of Germany by the assembly at Wittenberg, to be conducted by pious laymen as well as ministers, and to be wholly irrespective of State endowment and protection. The matter has as yet proceeded no farther than mere deliberation; whatever comes of it, the proposal, by the official organs of an establishment, to institute a systematic evangelization upon the voluntary principle, and to accept the services of laymen, is a most unprecedented as well as significant phenomenon. A synodal commission had been for some time engaged in preparing a selection of hymns for public worship. The Synod voted for its introduction into general use, and appealed to private liberality for the expenses of its publication, the government having refused to have anything to do with it. —*Christian Times*.

THE ANNUITY TAX PROSECUTIONS, which stood over from last week, were finally disposed of on Wednesday, and judgment given against the de-

faulters. The only objection sustained was where the party had been assessed under a wrong street number. This result followed as a matter of course, for whatever the hardship of the case, the legality of the impost can hardly be challenged. —*Scottish Press*.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—The *Edinburgh News*, speaking of the debate on the temporalities of the Irish Church, not unjustly complains that Mr. Osborne patronized the popular delusion that the property of the Protestant Church in Ireland was originally the property of the Roman Catholics of that country. "Such a pandering to the ignorance of his audience was unworthy of a man who assumes to lead opinion upon this great question. The church property of Ireland passed through Catholic hands just as the corporate properties of Edinburgh passed through the hands of a self-elected, long-continued, and corrupt corporation; but the property in the one case no more belonged to the Catholics than did the property belong to the self-elected corporation in the other."

THE CONSERVATIVES AND BARON ROTHSCHILD.—Several leading members of the Carlton and Conservative Clubs have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of prosecuting the petition presented to Parliament against the return of Baron Rothschild. They held a meeting on Saturday at the residence of one of the leading Conservative members of the House of Commons, and it was arranged that steps should be taken to prosecute the petition with energy. Funds, it is said, to any extent will be forthcoming to carry on the contest before a committee of the House of Commons. —*Weekly Chronicle*.

OMNIBUS STATISTICS.—From returns just made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, it appears that the total number of omnibuses now plying for hire in the metropolis is 3,000, who pay duty, including mileage, averaging £9 per month each, or £324,000 per annum. The number of conductors and drivers is about 7,000, who pay annually £1,750 for their licenses.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—DEATH FROM DRINKING SPRING WATER.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the George Inn, North Town, near Bridgwater, on the body of John Spurlie, a wheelwright, whose death was caused by drinking an extraordinary quantity of cold water. Jane Mansfield deposed as follows:—The deceased told me he had been to the Cottage Inn for a pint of gin, and had drunk half of it there, and brought the rest home in a bottle. He desired me to take it upstairs and let his father drink. Deceased's mother would not allow her husband to drink any part of it. Deceased then desired me to go for four-pennyworth of tarts, and he ate the whole of them in my presence. They were raspberry tarts, but my aunt made him some tea, and he drank eight tea-cupfuls; afterwards I got him a pint of cold water from the pump, which he drank. He then cried out, "For the Lord's sake get me a pitcher full of cold water." I got it, and the deceased drank the whole of it—about six quarts!—a pint at a time, as fast as I could pour it out for him. After he had finished that, he desired me to get some more, but I refused to do so. Deceased then went out to the back-house and looked into all the pitchers and buckets that were there for more water. There was a two-gallon pitcher half full of spring water there, which he drank one basinful after another. He then said, "I am a dying man, I shall be dead before nine o'clock." He again asked for more water, which I refused to give him. He took a basin and ran across the road to a stream of water, and, dipping up a basinful at a time, brought it into the house and drank it. He continued this from five o'clock to half-past six. On his sister returning from work, he told her he was dying; she laughed at him, and endeavoured to get him up to bed, but he refused to go. He laid his head back in the arm-chair, and I washed his head with vinegar. He again wanted water, and I then called a neighbour (James Shearm), who kept him in the chair to prevent him going for more. At this time, Mr. Liddon, surgeon, who was passing the house, was called in to see deceased. Mr. Liddon pronounced him to be dying, and desired us to give him some brandy and water. We got some, but deceased refused to drink it, and became very sick. I went to my mother, and I was absent about half-an-hour. On my return, he was lying in the chair quite dead. The jury returned the following verdict—"That death was caused by congestion of the venous system, by taking a large quantity of cold water into the stomach."

AN ADVENTUROUS AERONAUT has perished in the Bristol Channel. Mr. Wadman, of Bristol, was to have ascended in his balloon from Cardiff; but as he was unwell, a Mr. Green volunteered to take his place. On Monday se'nnight, the balloon ascended, Mr. Wadman having looked to its efficiency before his friend left terra firma. Early next morning, the balloon, three parts filled with gas, and not at all damaged, was found at Wadmore, in Somersetshire: in the car were a coat, a pair of boots, and a handkerchief. On the preceding evening, the balloon was seen passing over the water close to the surface; and one person, it is reported, saw it dragging through the sea, and then suddenly ascend to a great height. This led to a supposition that Mr. Green, finding himself in the sea, pulled off his boots and clothes, abandoned the balloon, and endeavoured to save himself by swimming, but perished in the effort. This supposition has proved correct. The body was found on Thursday, on the Flathouse Sands Shoal, nearly in the centre of the Bristol Channel, off Lavernock Point, twelve miles south of Cardiff.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, CHIPPERFIELD, HERTS.—On the 16th instant, at three o'clock p.m., the children of the school, with their teachers, partook of their "yearly entertainment"—plum-cake and tea. After singing, and a few words of address to them, they adjourned to the adjoining meadow, where, under the inspection of their teachers, they enjoyed a "round of fun." At four o'clock upwards of 250 persons took tea together; at the close of which the whole company adjourned for a short time to perambulate the extensive and beautiful common. The public meeting commenced at a quarter-past six o'clock, in the chapel, which was too small for the numbers who then assembled. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Freeman, of London, who gave a most interesting and *recherché* account of "Chipperfield in the past," naturally, educationally, and religiously (worthy of permanent record); by Mr. Evans, late of Hastings, who very appropriately followed with some excellent remarks on the influence of true religion on a whole people; by Mr. Pratten, of Boxmoor, who very clearly pointed out the qualifications necessary to render Sunday-school teachers efficient in their hallowed work; by Mr. Payne, of Chesham, who directed some very pungent appeals to the consciences and hearts of the young. The Doxology was then sung, when Mr. Carter, of Chenies, offered up prayer, and the pastor of the church pronounced the benediction.

CHISHILL.—On Tuesday week, the Sunday-school in connexion with the Independent meeting enjoyed a treat of the kind happily so general at this season. The children's tea was preceded by a short address, in which they were enjoined to make a right use of the maxim, "Eat, drink, and be merry," by eating thankfully, drinking temperately, and being merry wisely; and the lessons thus inculcated were speedily, and extensively reduced to practice; in the consummation of an ample supply of tea and plum-cake, and the subsequent hilarity of the happy groups. Shortly after five o'clock a company of about two hundred, comprising friends from Barkway, Royston, Melbourn, Duxford, Walden, and the adjacent villages, sat down to tea in a barn, the arrangement and decoration of which excited universal admiration. At the conclusion of the social repast, a public meeting was held; the pastor (Rev. J. Mirams) presided, and the proceedings of the evening were conducted by the Revs. Messrs. Hobbs, of Foulmire; Player, of Langley; Gough, of Barrington; Moreland, of Duxford; Burditt, of Walden; Barrett, of Royston; Marchant, of Barkway; and Wright, of Melbourn. The important subjects of scriptural education, decision in religion, Christian stewardship, and the spiritual claims of our neighbourhood, were successively presented to the consideration of a numerous and attentive auditory; whose interest was well sustained for upwards of three hours.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, NEAR BRISTOL.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the Rev. John Barter was ordained as pastor over the Independent Church, at Weston-super-Mare. The services of the day were commenced by the Rev. R. Panks, of Bridgewater, giving out a hymn; the Rev. G. C. Howard (Wesleyan) read the Scriptures, and offered prayer; the Rev. H. Quick, of Taunton, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. Glanville, of Kingswood, asked the usual questions, and received the pastor's confession of faith; the Rev. T. Haynes, of Bristol, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. E. Griffith, of Portsmouth, concluded the service with prayer, after which about eighty ministers and friends sat down to dinner, H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, occupying the chair. In the evening the Scriptures were read, and prayer offered, by the Rev. W. Dennis, of Wrington. The charge to the young pastor was delivered by the Rev. James Sherman, of London, followed by a sermon to the people, by the Rev. H. Addiscott, of Taunton. Several other ministers were present, and took part in the services.

COCKERMOUTH.—The Congregationalists of this town are engaged in the erection of a new sanctuary, and assembled on Wednesday evening, June 27, to witness the laying of its foundation-stone. A large assembly was attracted to the spot, when the Rev. P. H. Davidson, pastor of the church, delivered an address suited to the occasion, and performed the ceremony. A bottle was deposited in the stone, containing some coins of the present reign, and a document descriptive of the circumstances which led to the erection of the building. At the close the friends retired to their present sanctuary, where the pastor preached from Neh. ii. 2. The building is to be of white stone, and will be built in the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture from plans made by Mr. Charles Eaglesfield, of Maryport. It is arranged to seat 550 persons, exclusive of the children's gallery, which will accommodate 200 children, and an organ. The building measures 72 feet 6 inches by 45 feet 6 inches, and will be 60 feet high to the top of the centre pinnacle. The front is to be of hewn stone, with a large centre window and two smaller ones, all richly moulded, and tracing in the top. There will be two Gothic door cases and massive buttresses running to the top, finishing with pinnacles and turrets, forming three gables. Under the children's gallery will be fitted up a spacious lecture-room and vestry. The entire cost of the building, including the purchase of old property, is estimated at £1,700. A combination of favourable circumstances indicated to the church their duty "to arise and build." Two properties were secured contiguous to the present venerated structure. One of these was

the generous gift of Lieutenant General Wyndham, of Cockermouth Castle,—the other was purchased for the sum of £360. Already nearly £1,000 has been subscribed, many of the friends making great self-denying efforts to secure their object. It is the anxious wish of all connected with the undertaking to open the sanctuary free of debt. To accomplish this, however, they look to the sister churches for aid. The old sanctuary, situated immediately behind the one now erecting is to be fitted up for the Sabbath-school and classes for secular education under the direction of the pastor.

HARPUHEY, MANCHESTER.—Mr. J. Dunckley, late a student in Accrington College, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Independent church, at Harpurhey, to become their pastor, and intends entering upon his labours there in a few weeks.

FAREWELL CONGREGATIONAL TEA-PARTY TO THE REV. RICHARD MORRIS.—On Thursday evening last, a tea-party was held in connexion with the congregation belonging to York-street Chapel, Manchester, to take farewell of their late pastor, the Rev. Richard Morris, on his removal to Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, near Bristol. The meeting was numerously attended, and the utmost cordiality and unanimity marked its proceedings. The Rev. H. Dunckley, M.A., presided; and in the course of the evening a suitable and impressive address was delivered by the retiring minister, which was feelingly responded to by the Rev. F. Tucker, B.A., of Union Chapel, and by other friends belonging to the various Baptist churches in the town. All present evidently shared the same feeling of regret at the removal of Mr. Morris, whose talents were so eminently adapted to promote the interests of the denomination in Manchester, and whose generous sympathy with every good work had secured for him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Morris is about to enter upon an important and influential sphere of labour, where fewer obstacles will be presented to his ministerial success, and whither he will be followed by the best wishes and the fervent prayers of many whom he leaves behind.

THE REV. A. TIDMAN.—At a special meeting of the church assembling in Barbican Chapel, held July 16, the Rev. A. Tidman communicated the fact of his feeling unable to sustain, in his present state of health, the joint duties of pastor to the church and secretary to the London Missionary Society; and that he had, therefore, tendered his resignation of the latter office; but had been met by the unanimous request of the directors, that he would continue to fulfil its duties. Upon Mr. Tidman's withdrawal from the church meeting, Mr. Jackson was requested to take the chair, when the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Mullins, and seconded by Mr. Boddington, and carried with one dissentient vote:—

Resolved,—That while this Church fully appreciates the motives which have influenced the Directors of the London Missionary Society, in their desire to secure the undivided services of their esteemed pastor, in connexion with that society: we hereby re-assure him of our unabated attachment to his person and ministry, and earnestly entreat him not to relinquish his pastoral relations towards us, it being our firm conviction that his undivided energies applied to the work of the ministry among us will be instrumental, under the Divine blessing, of greatly promoting the usefulness and prosperity of this Church and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

The main ground on which this resolution was adopted was, it is stated, that in the present enfeebled state of Mr. Tidman's health it would be dangerous for him to continue the arduous duties of the secretariat of the London Missionary Society.

THE SUBTERRANEAN SURVEY OF THE SEWERS OF THE METROPOLIS.—A report on the subterranean survey of the metropolitan sewers has just been presented to the commissioners by Messrs. Austin and Smith, consulting engineer and assistant surveyor. The report states generally that the sewerage of the city of Westminster is in a rotten state, and contains a large amount of foul deposit; that in Belgrave and Eaton-squares the sewers abound with noxious matter, stopping up the house drains, and smelling most horribly; as also in Grosvenor, Hanover, and Berkeley-squares; and that even throughout the New Paddington district, the neighbourhood of Hyde Park-gardens, and the costly squares and streets adjacent, the sewers abound with the foulest deposit, from which the most disgusting effluvia is found to arise.

LEAP FROM A TRAIN AT FULL SPEED.—While the morning down train on the Ardrossan Railway was proceeding at its utmost speed a few days ago, betwixt Kilwinning and Stevenson, the bonnet of a sailor, who was eyeing the passing scenery, was removed by the sweep of the wind. Reluctant to part company with his cap, he instantly leapt from his seat to the ground. The guard being aware of the circumstance, the engineer was ordered to stop the train. This done, it was "backed" to the spot where the fearless tar took his leap—when lo, to the astonishment of all, he was found standing on the bank unhurt, and merry at recovering his bonnet. He coolly resumed his seat, and was conveyed to Ardrossan.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—Workmen have been engaged for some time past in removing the houses lying between Queen-street, St. Thomas the Apostle, Cloak-lane, and Budge-row. These operations are preparatory to the formation of a broad and continuous thoroughfare, extending from Earl-street, Blackfriars, to London-bridge. The formation of this line of street will materially relieve Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's-churchyard, from their present inconvenient amount of traffic.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The above society was formed in the spring of last year, and succeeds to the work which was so auspiciously commenced by the Metropolitan Building Fund. This latter association was the means of erecting three chapels—one in Westminster, one in York-road, Lambeth, and one in Camden-town. It also succeeded in retaining within the limits of the denomination Claydon Chapel and Albany Chapel. The present society takes up the same work, and is constituted with a special view to the permanency and increasing efficiency of its operation. Its defined object is to "erect a large number of Congregational Chapels on suitable sites in those districts of the metropolis where they are most needed." It has been deemed better to place this object before our churches, rather than the raising of a given amount of money, and altogether to omit the limitation of any period to which efforts of the society should extend. The society aims at chapel extension in London on the broadest and most practical principles. It can either undertake the erection of a place of worship in an important locality, without any previously existing nucleus, as in the case of the chapel it has just commenced in the City-road, or it can aid individuals, churches, or associations of churches, in such work. It can also purchase or rent buildings, or put up temporary places of worship with a view to the erection of permanent ones. Nor does it limit its efforts to pecuniary grants or loans. By continually calling the attention of our churches to this important matter of chapel extension, by promoting, in every practicable way, the united action of our churches, by directing attention to special instances of spiritual destitution, by continually gaining and publishing information on the most economical and efficient modes of chapel building, the society hopes to subserve this great and common work. Engaged in an undertaking which is incapable of returning any personal advantage to its promoters, and the reward of which can be no other than the general usefulness to which it leads, its originators look forward, without misgiving, to the general concurrence of their brethren, in proportion as the objects and operations of the society become fully known.

The constitution of the society is essentially popular. While it has received princely contributions from several wealthy friends of the denomination, and obviously needs the continuance and the increase of such help in order to do a great work for London, it allows to the annual subscriber of £1 ls. all the privileges of membership. It hopes for much assistance in the form of public collections, and allows all congregations, sending an annual contribution of any amount, the right of being represented at its meeting of members. A meeting of members will be held annually, or more frequently, if found necessary, when the committee and officers will be chosen, the proceedings of the society will undergo revision, and such a course of action be adopted as the principles of the institution and the majority of its members may deem fit.

It is confidently hoped that personal subscriptions, public collections, and separate auxiliaries, will furnish an ever increasing source of income; but as a further help to its permanent operations, it is a part of its constitution that all chapels erected by the society, return, in the course of five years, at least one-half of the original outlay. It is obvious that on this principle of action, if fully developed, some approach will be made to meet the continually increasing claims of this great metropolis.

The amount already subscribed during the first year of the operations of the society, is £3,300. Of this sum it has granted £500 in aid of the new chapel at Notting-hill, and £700 in aid of the new chapel at Haverstock-hill—erecting which, though undertaken by other parties, owed their origin, in a great degree, to the same movement which led to the formation of this society, which were commenced in the expectation of receiving help from its funds, and which are located in neighbourhoods that are evidently destined to be very populous. In addition to the erection of the chapel in the City-road, the society also stands pledged to build one in a densely-populated district in Somers-town. With its present income, and with such engagements, it will not surprise any one to learn that the committee has resolved not to enter at present upon other undertakings, however inviting, and however consistent with the rules of the society. With great reluctance it has been compelled, after much reflection, to decline pledging itself to aid some very interesting cases which have been submitted to its notice. To get involved in pecuniary difficulties would bring the society to a very speedy termination. Constituted as it is, with a view to a permanent and increasingly efficient existence, it is obvious that it must, especially at the outset of its proceedings, limit its engagements by its finances.

It in fact rests not with the committee, but with the ministers and members of the London churches, to determine how far the society shall proceed in this great work of chapel extension. Most willingly will it pledge itself to use all funds entrusted to its management, with regard to the strictest economy and the most enlarged usefulness. In the course of its future proceedings it may be its lot to clash, in some respects, with the opinions and wishes of some individuals whose co-operation it values. In all such cases, it will only crave to be judged in a way that is due to Christian men, and the peculiar arduousness of the work which it has undertaken.

I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,
J. C. GALLAWAY, Secretary.

[In reference to the erection of the Congregational Chapel in the City-road, referred to above, and in explanation of the above letter, we extract the following passage from the published address of Dr. Leifchild at the laying of the foundation-stone on the 2nd inst:—"The building about to be erected on this spot, of which the foundation-stone has just been laid, is to be appropriated to the public worship and service of the Almighty. The vast amount of population around, for which no adequate accommodation could be found in the existing places of worship, has led to the selection of the place—and not only justifies the undertaking, but must render it, in the estimation of all sincere Christians, of every denomination, in the immediate locality, exceedingly desirable. It is especially designed for the

use of Protestant Dissenters of the Independent or Congregational denominations, and for the advocacy of their distinctive principles, along with the great doctrines of Christianity that are held in common by all true believers in the Gospel. Of late years, it has been found that the erection of such edifices in our denomination has been far more numerous in the country and rural districts than in the large towns and cities, especially in the great metropolis, which ought rather to have been foremost in zeal and liberality, and to have exhibited an example, in this respect, animating to the whole body. This reproach has been felt by some public-spirited individuals among us, and they have determined upon doing their utmost to wipe it away. For this purpose they have undertaken the formation of the 'London Congregational Chapel Building Society,' for the erection of such places, by providing a fund from their own contributions and those of others, which they hope to see greatly augmented—out of which the necessary sum, in the first instance, for such an edifice will be advanced, to be repaid in whole or in part by the congregation collected, as soon as they are able, in order that it may be devoted to the same object in other directions. The present chapel, though not the first assisted by the society, is the first wholly undertaken by it, and will, when finished, be a specimen of the sort of edifices the Committee proposes to rear, and of the sites it wishes to occupy. It is but the beginning, and we hope will be precursory to many undertakings of a similar kind. We propose, confidently reckoning upon the co-operation of our whole body in London, as soon as the object and plans of the society become generally known, to erect one or more such places in suitable localities every year for several years to come."]

A CATHEDRAL TOWN—CAUSE AND EFFECT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have recently travelled from Burnley in Lancashire, to Peterborough in Northamptonshire; lecturing in the chief towns, sometimes in halls hired for the purpose, sometimes in the open air.

On Tuesday evening, I lectured at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, and made a decidedly favourable impression. On Thursday last, I addressed the people of the Cathedral town of Peterborough, in the market-place. I dwelt chiefly on the abuses of the Church, and commenced my address by telling my audience that I viewed each of them as having an imaginary ring passed through the nose, being led about by a Bishop and State priests.

I went on quietly for some time, but was at length interrupted by a posse of boys, who were set on by the authorities to halloo me down; I, however, persevered, and finished my address amid the shouts of the Bishop's boys (who all knew their Catechism, and move their hats to State parsons). Not being contented with hallooming, they commenced throwing stones and filth at me, and at those by whom I was immediately surrounded, so that by the time I had finished I was truly in a pretty pickle. I had a conversation with one of the constables of the city after my lecture, and he strongly defended the proceedings of the boys, declaring that they had as much right to shout as myself. Mr. Constable said I had made use of most disgusting and annoying language; on being pressed to state in what the objectionable language consisted, the man of authority could produce nothing more offensive than the "ring" metaphor, which no doubt would be considered most disgusting and offensive in a Cathedral town, and which will not soon be forgotten in Peterborough.

My chief object, Sir, in troubling you with this letter, is to inform you, that only in agricultural, and especially State-church districts, have I met with interruption, and the interruption has always proceeded from the authorities—those whose duty it is to keep order have broken the peace—the people have listened to me eagerly and with the greatest attention. I have travelled, Sir, throughout the length and breadth of this country, and I have made this observation, viz. that the more influence the State priests possess in any given locality, the more vicious and ignorant are the people. This, Sir, is a great fact.

G. Hows.

Boston, July 23, 1849.

THE DEATH OF SIR T. COLTMAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Observing a statement in the *Nonconformist* of the 18th, "that the exhaustion under which Sir Thomas Coltman was labouring, at the close of the three days' trial of the Sicilian case, was to be attributed to the bad ventilation of the Old Bailey Court," in justice to all concerned I should feel obliged by your insertion of the following. I find, on referring to my register of the temperature (which is taken every quarter of an hour during the sitting of the Court), that the thermometer stood thus on Saturday the 7th:—

	Shade.	Court.
10 a.m.	76	67
11 "	80	69
12 "	82	69
1 p.m.	85	70
1 1/2 "	88	70
3 "	86	70
4 "	81	70
5 "	80	70

The steam-engine used for the purpose of supplying the court with fresh air was doing its work properly, as a reference to the above table will convince any one who is acquainted with the principles of ventilation.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JAMES W. SIMPSON,

Manager of the Ventilation, Central Criminal Court.
2, Adelaide-place, Picton-st., Camberwell,
July 23, 1849.

P.S. It may be in the recollection of the jury who tried the case, that, from the time that his lordship took his seat on the bench till the close of the business, he only left the court for a quarter of an hour, "for refreshment," on each of the three days.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Between the hours of five on Saturday afternoon and three on Sunday morning, four fires occurred in the metropolis and its environs, by which a considerable amount of property was destroyed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

INTRIGUES AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.—I know an honourable gentleman who went on Sunday week to Amiens, in order to see the President review the National Guard of that town, and deliver colours. As he is officer in the National Guard of Paris, and he had put on his regimentals, he was placed in the same railway train as the President's retinue; and he was much surprised, and rather scandalized, about the language which he heard in it. M. Fiaslin de Persigny, the aide-de-camp to the President, declared openly that Louis Napoleon ought to be immediately proclaimed Emperor of the French. Others preferred a consulate for life, or for ten years. But all of them were unanimous in thinking, that a *coup d'état* must soon take place; and they said that if they did not make haste they would be anticipated by the Legitimists, who are very active in their intrigues in favour of the Count of Chambord. It is difficult to know what are exactly the views of the President, but it is certain that he begins to fear the legitimists. He resists all the attempts which are daily made to overturn the present Cabinet, and form another with M. Thiers, M. Molé, and M. de Falloux. He knows that M. Thiers is actively employed in uniting the Orleanists and Legitimists in one party, and the famous treaty between Louis Philippe and the Count of Chambord is again spoken of as virtually concluded. Therefore, the President desires to maintain at the head of his Cabinet M. Dufaure, M. Odillon Barrot, and the other liberal ministers, and to exclude M. de Falloux and M. Rulhières. He has declared in the affair of Rome that he could not consent to the return of the Pope without conditions. His brother and himself fought for the liberties of Italy, and he will not now authorize his Ministers to abandon the Italians to despotism. There are in the public vague apprehensions about what may soon happen, either in the way of a *coup d'état*, or of a Legitimist conspiracy to overthrow the Republic. But I hear every one say that the present unsettled condition of France cannot last longer, because we have an indefinite government, which is neither a republic nor a monarchy, and however there is a danger in attacking the constitution before it has worn out its due time. The Legislative Assembly will probably adjourn its sittings for six weeks, and it is supposed that the attempt against the Republic will take place during the recess. As there are strong suspicions that several parties may avail themselves of the absence of the Legislative Assembly, and attempt the overthrow of the Republic, it is not sure that the motion of a recess will be adopted. The Legitimists suspect the Buonapartists, and these fear the Legitimists.—*Paris Correspondent of the Economist.*

The Committee of Public Instruction has just closed its examination of the bill now under their consideration: M. Beugnot has been named reporter. The discussion turned on the general principles of the bill. The majority of the committee appears inclined to the opinion that the composition of the superior council ought to be modified in the sense of admitting an ecclesiastic in the permanent section; also, that there should be but one body of inspectors, as proposed by the Minister; it has maintained the provisions relative to the creation of free establishments in secondary instruction. With respect to primary instruction, the committee recommends to suppress the normal schools, and that the primary teachers should no longer be removable. The committee is now about to examine the bill article by article.

M. de Tracy, Minister of Marine, has presented a bill, demanding a credit of 2,140,000 francs for the service of the ships employed in the suppression of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa.

The committee on the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly has not yet agreed as to the period or the terms. It is believed that the Ministers will recommend that the Assembly adjourn from the 1st of September to the 1st of October.

Letters from Rouen announce the arrival of M. Guizot at Havre, and state that he proposes visiting Paris before he proceeds to his estate at Val Richer.

Prince Canino, the son of Lucien Buonaparte, and ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, has been arrested at Orleans, by order of the Government, on his road from Marseilles to Paris, and conducted to Havre by Government officials. The Prince has addressed a letter to M. Dupin, the President of the Legislative Assembly, protesting against the force employed to compel him to quit France.

ITALY.

The Pope has written from Gaeta an autograph letter to General Oudinot. His Holiness offers his congratulations for the triumph of order over anarchy, for liberty restored to honest Christian persons to enjoy the property which God has divided among them, and to worship with religious pomp without danger of their lives. He adds, with a curious diplomatic pedantry—

I think it will not be without use to the French army to be made acquainted with the history of the events which occurred during my Pontificate; they are traced out in my allocution, with which you are doubtless acquainted, but of which I nevertheless send you a certain number of copies, in order that they may be read by those who you may think it useful should be acquainted with them. This document will sufficiently prove that the triumph of the French army has been gained over the enemies of human society, and will of itself awaken sentiments in the mind of every right-thinking man in Europe and in the whole world.

The Roman correspondent of the *Times* learns "from a good source," that the Pope had expressed

a fixed determination not to yield in the slightest degree, and to go to Bologna or remain in concealment rather than submit to any condition whatever. The writer also hears with regret, "that the French agents at the head of this expedition incline to the same views as the Conclave at Gaeta; that they are disposed to admit the Pope's return to the Quirinal as absolute master, and that not a single constitutional condition is to be made by them to the Sacred Pontiff."

Accounts to the 10th say, that the Cardinals were "gradually returning to the city, and showing their pink stockings about the streets." General Oudinot had succeeded in forming a sort of Ministry, composed of M. Piacentini, Extraordinary Commissioner of Grace and Justice; M. Lunati, of Finance; and Professor Cavalleri, of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce. By another decree of the French General, Prince Massimo was reinstated in the direction, and Prince Campagnano in the inspection-general of the Post-office. It was said that M. Mamiani had refused the Foreign Department. Cardinal Castracane was received, on the 10th, by General Oudinot. General Rostolan published a proclamation on the 12th at Rome, stating, that the disarmament having been effected with great regularity, the inhabitants were permitted to walk the streets until half-past ten o'clock, p.m. Two cannon shots were to serve as the signal for closing their houses. Two Jesuits, arrested in consequence of an altercation with a French captain, had been restored to liberty. Twenty-five members of the Constituent Assembly were ordered to quit Rome and not approach the city within a distance of forty-five miles.

On the 10th the high dignitaries of the clergy repaired to the Palace Rospigliosi, to thank General Oudinot for the important services the French army had rendered the population of Rome. The deputation consisted of Cardinal Castracane, Grand Penitentiary, of Monsignor Andrea, Archbishop of Mytilene, of the General of the Dominicans, and different members of the order, and of the General and the Advocate-General of the Bernardines, &c. The General-in-Chief replied to the address of the deputation:—

Gentlemen, I had the intention of anticipating your visit; but, you know, the occupations of a General-in-Chief, charged at the same time with new administrative functions, are engrossing. They have taken up all my time, and I was accordingly obliged to sacrifice pleasure to duty. I thank you in the name of France and the army for your good wishes. For my part, I am proud of having defended the military honour of France, and re-established order. I am equally delighted to have had it in my power to serve the church and you, gentlemen, who must have suffered so severely during the evil days which you have passed through. Let us cast the veil of oblivion over those times of disorder, and labour to re-edify what has been destroyed. Your long experience, your valuable knowledge of the wants of the country, are necessary to me. I rely on your co-operation and talent. The army, gentlemen, and the clergy, are the two great bodies called to save society. United by the same tie that constitutes our power, united by discipline, it is only from the religious sentiment and the respect for authority that shaken society can derive its strength and salvation.

Monsignor Andrea replied, that the accord between the army and population were the more practicable as everybody was struck with the attitude, full of affectionate reserve, of the French officers and soldiers. The deputation afterwards retired, delighted with the reception they had experienced.

The following is the substance of a telegraphic despatch from Rome, dated July 16:—"The re-establishment of the authority of the Pope was proclaimed yesterday, in the midst of the most enthusiastic acclamations of the assembled multitude. A *Te Deum* was chanted, and prayers of thanksgiving were offered at St. Peter's. Public tranquillity is every day being confirmed. The best feeling exists between the troops and the population."

The following extracts from the correspondence of the daily papers will convey some idea of the state of affairs in Rome since the entrance of the French army:—

Although preparation is evidently making for the return of the Pope, no explicit declaration to that effect has been published, and the Senator Sturbinetti, who waited on General Oudinot to inform him that the co-operation of the municipality would be more hearty and effective if the future form of government were stated plainly, was sent away with an evasive answer, and an impatient *attendez, attendez*. Meanwhile the civic guard has been dissolved—a general disarming has taken place—three gates of the city have been closed—the commissaries appointed by the Republican government to perform the functions of magistrate in each parish have been dismissed, and replaced by the old presidents in office at the time of priestly rule—a vast number of government clerks and *employés* of all descriptions have been deprived of their offices, and an equal number, especially of superior rank, have voluntarily resigned—the arrests, continually increasing, have at length filled the public prisons to such a degree that the medical officers have been forced to interfere to prevent the danger of pestilential disorders breaking out in such crowded and heated precincts. All foreigners with passports are ordered to leave Rome within twenty-four hours, and all those without are to present themselves forthwith to the police authorities. Imagine what fate awaits the unhappy advocates of republicanism from such men as Benvenuti and Ferrini, the police directors under Gregory XVI., considered too infamous for office under Pius IX., and now brought back by the power of French bayonets.

The different gates present scenes of strong interest, and it is quite wonderful to see the bands of fine young men who came to sell their lives at Rome, and who are now thrown on the wide world without home or employment. The United States and California are the destination of the greater number of these young men, and such ships as give a cheap passage for the

far west may expect full cargoes of them. I know not whether the several consuls who gave them papers exceeded their duty or not, but I know the French authorities do not complain unless protection in Rome, such as M. Mazzini is said to have contemplated, is given, and if the right on their part to make cases of exception is perfectly understood.

Some of the ecclesiastical big-wigs have already arrived at Rome, and Cardinals Bernetti, Ugolini, and Antonelli, figure foremost on the list. They are to be followed shortly by Pius IX. himself, who will make his triumphant entry into the capital of the Christian world under a powerful escort of Neapolitan and Spanish troops, whose presence in Rome will afford him a guarantee for that security not to be found in the love of his subjects. The stay of the French army in the city will, by what I learn from a very creditable source, be limited to three months. Six thousand men marched northwards this morning, and continual movements amongst the various corps are taking place.

Cardinal Tosti, who was closely hidden in the convent of the Holy Apostles during the siege, has issued from his retreat and resumed with great wrath his dominion over the vast establishment of St. Michael. The first act of his paternal sway has been to expel ignominiously and at the point of the French bayonets, one hundred and fifty young collegians convicted of liberal instigations. In the provinces the reactionary system is actively pursued, especially at Frosinone, where the papal legate, Monsignor Badia, a man of violent character, carries matters with a high hand. The president of the judicial tribunal was, by his orders, arrested in open day as having the reputation of being a liberal, and another respectable old man of 84 was thrown into prison for having a son a deputy. The Chancellor of Ceperano has undergone a similar fate.

Now that the struggle of war is over, it is mournful to contemplate the wreck of property in the environs of the city. Thousands of people gaze on the blood-stained soil and ruined wall of San Pancrazio, and the remnants of once delightful villas, vineyards, and gardens, where the freshly-turned sod points out the frequent graves of the barbarous assailants and heroic defenders of the Eternal City. The church of San Pietro, in Montorio, is very much injured, but the celebrated chapel, painted by Sebastian del Piombo, is, I am happy to say, safe, as is also the interesting little temple, constructed by Bramante in the cloister of the convent. The damage committed must altogether amount to many millions, and the expense of the barricades alone is said to have been upwards of 300,000 scudi. As to the villa Borghese, the delightful walk to which all Rome was accustomed to repair on festal and holydays, it is a picture of desolation; but Prince Borghese says that he is glad of the destruction, as he shall now content himself with the useful and abandon the ornamental, by turning the villa into a farm and turning the public out of his grounds. Of this, however, I doubt whether he has the right.

The Spaniards have abandoned Terracina on account of the malaria, and are concentrating at Velletri. 400 men have arrived in steamers at Porto d'Anzo, and 150 at Nettuno, bringing with them 1,500,000 dollars in silver.

PIEDMONT.—Private letters from Turin of the 19th state that the conclusion of peace between the Austrian and Sardinian Governments appeared to be as distant as ever. The Austrian negotiator had insisted on two points—the revision of the Constitution and a Customs League. Marshal Radetzky and General Hess had quitted Milan on the 15th to proceed to Venice. The elections had not been favourable to ministers, and it was feared that with the new Chamber it would be difficult to conclude peace with Austria.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY BEM.

The following important intelligence has been received *via* Constantinople, under date the 5th inst. On the 21st of June the Russian General, Lüders, took possession of Cronstadt, in spite of the heroic resistance of 400 Magyars, who had been left in that town as a *poste perdu*. Colonel Kiss, who commanded them, died of his wounds, and out of 400 soldiers, eighty-five only survived. The Russians then directed their march from Cronstadt upon Hermanstadt. The Hungarians met them near Fogaras. A murderous conflict ensued, which lasted thirty-six hours. General Lüders was defeated, and forced to retreat towards Cronstadt. That town was filled with fugitives and wounded. Another Russian division, attempting to force the passage of Aidos, in Moldavia, after enduring great privations, had been driven back by the Hungarians.

By a letter from Constantinople, we have intelligence of what occurred in Transylvania prior to the above defeat. According to a proclamation issued by the Russian general, Lüders, previous to his commencing operations, all persons opposing the entrance of the Russian troops into the Hungarian territory were to be punished with death. The concluding paragraph of this proclamation is in the following terms:—

I will hang without hesitation those hardened rebels; and all those demagogues who despise the appeal made to them to respect public order, shall meet with the terrible fate which awaits all traitors.

Eye-witnesses describe the roads to Cronstadt and Hermanstadt to be choked up with human bodies. The Russians have wreaked their vengeance on every living creature, whether taken in arms or not, that fell in their way.

From headquarters on the western side of Hungary news is very scanty, but there seems to be no doubt that a battle was fought between the Magyars under Görgey, and the Russian corps under Paskiewitch, at Waitzen. The engagement took place on Sunday, the 15th. The Russians were driven back to Dana Kees. Now the Austrians came in to the rescue, and crossed over from the right bank. Even Ramberg received orders to march from Ofen upon the enemy. The end is represented to have been the retreat of the Hungarians to Comorn.

Waitzen is some forty or fifty miles from Comorn; Pesth about the same distance. Dana Kees, as the *Wiener Zeitung* calls the place to which the Russians were driven back by the sally from Comorn, is between fifty and sixty miles from that fortress, between Waitzen and Pesth. The mystery which hangs over this business may be hailed as an omen of success for the Magyars. Görgey, who is recovered from his wound in the neck, is reported to have led the Hungarian troops.

Papers from Pesth bring an order of the day by Messaros, who seems really to have been made minister of war in the place of Görgey, restoring Dembinski to his command, or rather making Dembinski commander-in-chief.

The head-quarters of General Haynau were, on the 15th, still at Nagy-Igmand. By burning villages, and executing individual patriots, he continued to feed the fire of national indignation. Haynau purposed to invest Comorn itself in regular form, without hazarding the experiment of another assault. Disease was frightfully increasing in the Austrian camp.

Buda and Pesth were occupied on the 10th inst. by the "Streifcorps Commandant," Major Wussin, whose "streifcorps" was unopposed by the Magyars. The authorities of Buda received the Major at the gates of the town. Pesth was totally forsaken by the enemy, who had withdrawn to Czegled. The *Examiner* gives the following satisfactory explanation of this step on the part of the Hungarians:—"The Hungarians retreated towards Szegedin, which town will now, as Debreczin in the former campaign, serve as a starting point for their operations. With regard to military operations, this point is exceedingly advantageous; and its importance is increased in consequence of the Hungarians having taken Arad, for they are thus put in complete possession of the valley of the Maros. The triumphant army of the south, under General Vetter on one side, and on the other the strong army under Bem, which by the Maros valley is kept in direct communication with Szegedin, defend the seat of the national government with imposing forces; and the troops now retreating from Pesth towards Czegled form its third defence. This point, moreover, offers many other advantages; as, for instance, that it commands the rich district called the Banat, where there is no enemy, and where a harvest has been safely got in, sufficient to provision an almost innumerable army. Another advantage is not to be left unnoticed; namely, that the enemy's lines of operation, extending towards Szegedin, are necessarily of extremely long length; the task of provisioning his troops is thus rendered very difficult, and his retreat in case of a disaster becomes dangerous, if not impossible. Görgey still continues to fight in the environs of Komorn; but we most likely shall soon hear that he has left this position, and through Waitzen marched likewise towards Szegedin."

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government has officially announced the definitive establishment at Erfurt of "The Federal Court of Arbitration," determined upon by the three Powers who agreed to the new German Constitution. It consists of these seven members, all of them personages eminent for their abilities and erudition as jurists:—M. de Duesberg, President, Count Rittberg, Dr. Dirksen, all of Prussia; Dr. Gunther and M. de Weber, of Saxony; and M. de Pape and Dr. Franke, of Hanover.

The primary elections of electors to choose the Deputies took place in Berlin on the 16th, and were almost uniformly in favour of the Moderates; the Democrats abstaining from the vote.

The *Staatsanzeiger* of the 17th announces that the Confederation of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, has been joined by the following German States; viz., Hesse-Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Nassau, Electorate of Hesse, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Anhalt-Desau-Kothen.

An ordinance just issued by the Government, shows how little dependence is to be placed on constitutions, when the authorities are determined to infringe them. The present decree places the judicial order in Prussia, which has been hitherto renowned for its integrity and uprightness, under the thumb and finger of the Court and Government. The 53rd article runs thus:—"A judge can be displaced against his own will, when by his fault, between him and other members of the same court, relations arise which hinder their useful working together." Which very obviously means that he can be displaced whenever the authorities wish. The ordinance is understood to be aimed at the three most eminent leaders of the Democratic party, Waldeck, Temme, and Kirchmann, who are judges, and all of the higher tribunals.

SPAIN.

The Tariff Bill, which relaxes to a considerable extent the prohibitive system of the Spanish Government, has passed the Senate and is now the law of the land. The session of the Spanish Chambers was formally closed on the 14th. In the Senate General Narvaez, President of the Council, who was in full uniform, read the royal decree for the closing. The *Espana* says, that the Government intends to send an expedition against the Moors, on account of their repeated attacks on Melilla. M. Mon, Minister of Finance, was to remain in Madrid, to superintend the carrying into effect of the new Tariff Bill. The number of refugees who had returned to Spain in consequence of the recent amnesty, was 2,700.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The ratification of the armistice between Prussia and Denmark has taken place, though a strong party in the Danish Cabinet were for withholding it. The regency of Schleswig, on the other hand, have refused to accept it, for two reasons: first, because the preliminaries do not acknowledge the independence of Schleswig; and next, because the country is to be governed by foreigners during the armistice. Its rejection will not affect the general question of peace between Denmark and Germany. The Government of the Duchies has resolved to withdraw its troops southward of the line between Hemseberg and Tondern, set forth in the third article of the convention. The moment this takes place, Denmark is bound to raise the blockade.

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica we are informed that the sugar-canes looked exceedingly healthy and promising. The favourable advices received from England, announcing the slight rise in the value of West India sugars, had operated in favour of advanced rates in Jamaica, and had given a trifling stimulus to business. With regard to coffee the reports are not so favourable, and the crop will be very deficient. The House of Assembly had not met when the packet left. A very stormy session was anticipated, particularly in relation to the Retrenchment Bill, on which it was deemed certain the Legislature would be dissolved and new elections take place. The island was perfectly healthy and quiet.

NEW FRANCHISE BILL FOR GUIANA.—We learn from Demerara that the subject which had engaged the most interest in the colony was the second reading of the new Franchise Bill in the Legislature, introduced by the Chief Justice under the auspices of the Governor. Mr. Barkly informed the Court, in his address on the occasion, that the measure had been framed, in some degree, upon the model of the English Reform Bill, and that the voting qualifications would embrace all those who, by the present colonial enactments, were permitted to vote municipally, or who were liable to serve as jurors, a great portion of whom have hitherto been shut out from enjoying the rights of the elective franchise. It was supposed that this extension of the suffrage would prove of much advantage to the colony, and tend to destroy the planters' faction, now so powerful in British Guiana. A lengthened discussion ensued, and the reading of the bill was opposed by all the elective members of the Court of Policy, and only carried by the Governor's casting vote. Petitions were presented *pro* and *con*. The Court of Policy was to meet on the 19th ult., when his Excellency the Governor intended to submit an estimate of the expenditure, which would afterwards be presented to the Combined Court for their adoption. It was thought that the new estimates would be retrospective as well as prospective, to embrace the years 1848 to 1850.

THE RETRENCHMENT MOVEMENT.—The Barbadoes House of Assembly was sitting and proceeding with the business of the island. Upon a motion for retrenchment in the salaries of the officers an amendment was moved and carried, continuing the present salaries until such time as a comprehensive plan for retrenchment can be adopted. In Grenada the Assembly had passed a bill imposing a tax of ten per cent. for one year upon all incomes paid out of the public Treasury. In St. Lucia the Legislative Council met on the 25th ult. to discuss the financial affairs of the colony. A committee had been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Treasury and its resources. Governor Darling was said to be determined to reduce the expenditure, and some sweeping measures were anticipated. There was a deficiency of nearly £2,000 caused by the riots of March last, and for which Earl Grey had declined any loan or assistance.

OUTBREAK OF CONVICTS AT BERMUDA.—We are informed, from Bermuda, of a tragical affair which had taken place on board the "Medway" convict hulk at Ireland Island, which resulted in the death of three of the prisoners and the wounding of eleven others. It appears that, on the 3rd instant, one of the convicts was ordered to be flogged for mutiny. As usual on such occasions, the other prisoners were ordered on deck to witness the punishment. When the man was tied up, a sudden shout, an opening of knives, and a rush to the after part of the vessel, proclaimed the mutinous intentions of the body of convicts; but the guards of the ship being placed along the deck, in sections of five, under command of Mr. Black, the inspector, were instantly ordered to fire in sections. The command was promptly obeyed, and with such precision of fire, that fourteen out of the fifteen bullets discharged took effect, killing three and wounding eleven. An inquest has been held upon the bodies of those killed, and a verdict of "Justifiable homicide" returned. The convicts are all Irishmen, and Roman Catholics, many of them the dupes of John Mitchell.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

OPPOSITION TO THE INTRODUCTION OF CONVICTS.—By the arrival of the "Childers" from the Cape of Good Hope, we are in possession of newspaper files to the 24th of May; and accounts have been received to the 28th. The excitement on the convict question has risen to a great height, and it pervades every printed or written account. On the 24th, "the largest meeting ever held in Southern Africa"—it numbered upwards of 5,000 persons, and included men who had travelled hundreds of miles to be present—was held on the Parade at Cape Town, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Ebdien. The speaking was deeply earnest, but the conduct of the meeting was calm and decorous throughout. Among

the nine resolutions passed, was one declaring that Lord Grey's course in transporting the convicts to the Cape is a direct violation of his pledge to the people and his instructions to the Governor; another, by which the colonists of all classes "solemnly pledge their faith to each other not to employ, admit into their establishments, work or associate with, any convicted felon;" and others conjuring the Governor, by his duty to the Crown, and his word gone forth to the people who have given him so many proofs of their confidence and affection, to "suspend the publication of any order in Council on the subject which he may receive, till her Majesty's final determination be known;" and meanwhile, to "detain the convicts on their arrival in some place of security"—the colonists undertaking to pay the demurrage of the ship and all expenses incurred by the Governor in such faithful discharge of his duty. The Governor had been ill, but was convalescent. It is stated that he had prevailed on Rear-Admiral Reynolds to remain in Simon's Bay with his squadron, until the result of the arrival of the convict-ship should have manifested itself.

WESTERN AFRICA.

SUMMARY TREATMENT OF A NATIVE KING.—A letter from Major S. J. Hill, of the Second West India regiment, gives an account of an expedition up the river Gambia against a "rascally Native King," who had "offered violence to our Governor" when on a friendly visit, and given his "Excellency a narrow escape of losing his life." Application to Sierra Leone for troops being unsuccessful, the Governor and Commander Hill were left to their own resources; these amounted to about 200 regulars, 33 volunteer pensioners, and 32 volunteer militiamen; one howitzer, two six-pounders, and three rocket-guns. The expedition marched seventy miles up the Gambia, from Bathurst; and, on the 6th May, attacked a fortified town, battering the strong stockades at ten paces' distance, and trying to take it by breach and storm. These efforts failed, from the strength and cool defence of the besieged; but the town was set on fire by the rockets and burnt to the ground, and the retiring enemy was slaughtered in great numbers both by the grape from the guns and the bayonets of the skirmishers. On the 7th, the chief town of Keeming was attacked. The enemy was cunning and resolute, and the attack by breach again failed; but rockets again succeeded: the town was set on fire at both ends, and the greater part of it was burnt. The enemy drew out his infantry and cavalry: the latter was "rocketed" and sent off; but the foot stood their ground with courage, till broken by the grape and canister. A wood was contested inch by inch, and the enemy were driven out at the point of the bayonet. The slaughter was again very great. The burning one town and nearly destroying another were thought castigation sufficient, as there were wounded to carry, and but a small force to fight the way back. A strong position was taken up for the night: and the next day the expedition retired, as orderly as if on parade, to Tendebar, the point of embarkation; the enemy "fighting us the whole way, in rear and on both flanks, and suffering great loss from the grape and canister." "As luck would have it," not a man was knocked down on the retreat, though twenty had their caps shot through. In the whole affair, we had five killed, and two officers and twenty men wounded.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 5th instant, announces the expulsion of the Hungarian Envoy by the Sublime Porte, which was obliged by the Ministers of Russia and Austria to insert the following article in the Constantinople journal of the 4th:—"Baron Splenyi, Captain of Hussars in the Austrian army, who since the war in Hungary has joined the rebellious Magyars, and constituted himself their agent abroad, has been ordered by the Sublime Porte to quit this capital. He embarked on the 25th of June in the French mail packet 'Osiris,' with the intention of proceeding to Paris."

The Sultan has sanctioned the decision of the council, which refuses to grant a passage *via* Servia to the Austrian troops. This decision has been communicated to the representatives of the two powers. The Porte protests against the entry of the Russian troops of Moldavia and Wallachia into Transylvania. It declares that it will oppose by force of arms the return of these troops to their own territory. The armaments continue. A reserve corps has been formed in Bosnia, and the Turks are prepared for every contingency.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Intelligence from India is of little importance. In the Punjab all was quiet. The enlistment of the Sikhs into the new corps which are to form the proposed contingent is not progressing well. The Sikhs refuse to take service. The military occupation of the country will soon be completed. No manifestation of dissatisfaction by the people has yet been made. Maharajah Goolab Singh has sent a deputation to congratulate the British Government on their success, and so long as Kashmir is in his possession we shall be friends with the new Jummoo dynasty. The Governor-General and Lord Gough are both enjoying the cool delights of Simlah. The Maharajah Chunda, whose escape from Chunar was noticed in a late number, has managed to make her successful escape into the Nepalese territory, in the disguise of a Byraginee, or religious mendicant. She had entreated the Government of Nepal to allow her an asylum in that territory, but it is not thought likely that her request will be granted without the previous consent of the British Government. The principal item of news from Bombay relates to

the annexation of the Sattara state to the British dominions in the East.

Advices from Hong Kong to May 26th state the final determination of the Court of Directors to foster the introduction of railroads into India, and the prospects held out by their resolution, have created an universal feeling of satisfaction throughout the country.

At Canton all is quiet, the excitement has in a great measure subsided, and the Garde Mobile have been disbanded. It has been ascertained that the Chinese brokers have consented to pay a certain small sum upon all goods bought from foreigners towards a general fund, denominated the "Consoo Fund," for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Garde Mobile, and to meet similar outlays on future occasions. Pirates still abound in the Canton waters, and energetic measures were being taken to put them down. The "Inflexible" steamer brought in, some days ago, three large well-armed piratical boats, which they secured after a desperate resistance. The greater part of the pirates managed to get on shore and to escape. The Governor of Macao is at serious issue with the Chinese authorities. The Californian excitement still continues, and large shipments are going forward to that quarter.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—An official communication was received on Friday evening from Lord John Russell, addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant, announcing that her Majesty and the Royal Suite may be expected to arrive in Kingstown Harbour on the 7th of August, being fully a week earlier than was anticipated by the Dublin authorities. Dublin is already rapidly filling, and some of the leading hotels are crowded with strangers. A magnificent arch ninety feet high is to be erected at the city gates, in Baginbun-street. A crowded meeting of the representatives of all parties at Cork, was held last Thursday for the purpose of making additional arrangements for the royal reception. Only one person was dissentient, and his opposition was disregarded.

THE POTATO CROP.—The reports are generally favourable, but it is no longer to be expected that the crop can escape without at least a partial blight, not, perhaps, so extensive as that of last year, but still quite sufficient to damp the hope that the disease had died out, and that the root had recovered its former healthy state.

JUDGE PERRIN retires from the bench on his full salary, after the conclusion of the present circuit. The Attorney-General will succeed his lordship in the Queen's Bench.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

FINANCES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The official returns just published and presented to Parliament show that the gross total receipts of the home treasury of the East India Company, from the 1st of May, 1848, to the 30th of April, 1849, amounted to £5,618,927, and the total disbursements to £4,274,495, leaving a balance in favour of the treasury, on the 30th of April, of £1,344,431. The receipts of the home treasury for the year ending 30th of April, 1850, are estimated at £5,201,931, and the disbursements at £4,239,885, leaving an estimated balance, on the 30th of April, 1850, of £962,046. The debts of the Government of India, in England, on the 1st of May last, amounted to £5,054,283, and the credits to £2,897,708, leaving an excess of debt of £2,156,475. The total number of employes of the Company, in England, on the 1st of May, amounted to 614, whose salaries amounted to £126,121. The gross total amount of the revenues of the several presidencies and governments of India for the year 1847-8, was estimated at 17,619,391 rupees, and the gross total charges at 16,619,257 rupees; which latter, added to 3,016,072 rupees (the charges disbursed in England), made the grand total charges of India, for the year 1847-48, amount to 18,635,329 rupees, leaving a deficiency on the general account of 1,015,938 rupees.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Recent journeys of some extent to the West and East of London have afforded us the opportunity of observing the progress of the crops in those districts. Everywhere, except on the strong clays, there is great abundance; and the wheat, even on the clays, is far better than at one time could have been expected. In Hants and Wilts, in Essex, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and Norfolk, both wheat and barley crops are very good. Oats are deficient, except in the Fens, where some of the crops are very large.—*Economist*. [A report from the Western counties states that the wheat harvest will have generally commenced by the latter end of this or early next week, and the prospects of the growing crops are most favourable. In Somerset and the west of Dorset, with the exception of being thin on the wet clays, and where the dry weather, coming after the wet, has been too much for the plant, the wheat is very promising.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—**REVALENTA ARABICA** FOOD.—We take pleasure in noticing this important discovery. This food is derived from an African plant of a curative and nutritious kind, and is recommended especially as a restorative for breakfast, enhancing the relish for and digestion of subsequent meals. It has the approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c.; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., testimonials of the advantages which their health has derived from using this useful and economical diet. As a corrective to stomach and nervous complaints, it is highly spoken of by all who have tried it, while it has also been used with beneficial effects to cure liver, bilious, and numberless other diseases.

COLONIAL REFORM.

About fifty gentlemen dined together at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday afternoon, for the interchange of sympathies and opinions on the subject of Colonial Reform. A large proportion of the company consisted of Members of Parliament, of all shades in politics—Lord Monteagle, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Naas, Mr. Francis Baring, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Adderley, Mr. H. Baillie, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Monsell, Mr. M.J.O'Connell, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Bass, &c. Mr. E. G. Wakefield, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Godley, and several other public writers, were present. Lord Lincoln, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Napier, Mr. Stafford, Lord Polwarth, Mr. Bright, &c., were "unavoidably absent," but expressed by letter their cordial agreement with the object which the meeting was intended to promote—the good government and prosperity of the colonies, and the obtaining for them a proper control over their own affairs. Sir William Molesworth presided.

After dinner, the usual practice of personal toasts and compliments was departed from; but sentiments and principles appropriate to the occasion were put forward, in connexion with which, various gentlemen were called upon to speak.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, the Chairman, took the lead with an elaborate introductory speech on the text, "Prosperity to the Colonies." In a comprehensive survey of colonial affairs, he went more rapidly over much of the ground that he lately traversed in the House of Commons on his motion for a Royal Commission. He sketched the origin and vast extension of our colonial empire; and the failure of the attempt to govern our numerous and distant colonies, from the ignorant, negligent, and vacillating centre of the Colonial Office—ignorant, as a necessary consequence from the distance between the rulers and the ruled; negligent, from the absence of efficient responsibility; vacillating, as a consequence of the two preceding vices. He repeated, that free institutions must be bestowed on the colonies, and a distinct boundary between Imperial and Colonial jurisdiction be established. No powers should be reserved for Imperial exercise except those that it was necessary to reserve for the benefit of the whole empire; but all questions with regard to local taxation, to municipal institutions, to the salaries of officers, to the disposal of waste lands, and to public worship, should be left exclusively to the local authorities.

Lord MONTEAGLE said there was one agreeable reminiscence connected with his official service, and that was in the reflection that he had been mainly instrumental in the formation of the free colony of South Australia [cheers]. He had watched the progress of that settlement with affectionate solicitude, and it was with emotions of honest triumph and heartfelt satisfaction that, to use the words of one of our greatest poets, he had seen it advance

"From good to better, daily self surpassed."

[Cheers.] Valuable as the gold and silver were which were found in South Australia, there must have been something in its constitution more valuable still than mineral wealth, or the colony could never have attained the proud and opulent position it at present occupied [hear, hear]. In conclusion he proposed "The Reform of our Colonial Policy," and with the toast he would connect the name of Lord Lyttelton.

Lord LYTTELTON responded: He said that on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief" he and his noble friend were properly qualified to expose the delinquencies of the Colonial Office [laughter]. He had been for six months practically conversant with the mysteries of that department, and his official experience had had a two-fold effect on him. It had created in his mind an enduring interest in the affairs of the colonies, and it had created a conviction which every day became stronger, that it was physically impossible for the Secretary of State, be he who he might, to discharge in a satisfactory manner the multitudinous duties that were imposed on him [hear, hear]. The English people most unaccountably bestowed very little attention on the condition and prospects of their colonies. The great secret of good colonial government was to let the colonies have the control of their own affairs as much as possible [cheers]. The noble lord concluded by proposing "The health of Mr. F. Baring," a gentleman long and intimately connected with the colony of New Zealand.

Mr. FRANCIS BARING illustrated the mischiefs of Government from a distance, by instances that had fallen under his own experience as a traveller, and more especially from the system of centralization in France. There, a bridge could not be repaired without reference to the central government. Every defect, accident, or misfortune that arose, was attributed to the central authority; a chimney-pot could hardly fall upon a man's head without the accident being attributed to the Minister of the Interior. If this was the case in a country so close to us as France, what would not be the case in places so distant as our forty-three colonies!

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES paid an affecting tribute to the memory of Mr. Charles Buller.

Mr. AGLIONBY, in proposing the Chairman's health, took a flattering view of Colonial prospects. He anticipated the greatest results from the present meeting. He also begged to state, that he had long worked with Mr. Hawes, and he believed that gentlemen would be sincerely anxious to promote the interests of the colonies.

Mr. HORSMAN proposed "Emigration successful from Ireland."

Mr. ADDERLEY had to support the toast of "Freedom to Australia;" but he said, whatever toast was put into the hands of any gentleman present, he could not do otherwise than simply pay an additional tribute to the one great principle that had called them together. The very variety of the details of the toasts—the difference of some of them in their details—afforded an illustration of the object that brought them together, namely, the adoption of one fixed principle, the local self-government of the colonies, preserving and securing the Imperial ascendancy.

Mr. MACKAY acknowledged the honour of being selected to support the toast of "Our North American Provinces." He assumed it to be the wish of all that these provinces should remain united to the empire; also, that the only condition on which we should wish to recognise their independence, should separation become necessary or advisable, would be, that they take to themselves a national existence independent not only of us but of other powers. But these colonies have not, like New Zealand, the simple alternative of continued subjection to us or independence of us; the difficulty that besets our path and theirs is, that there lies before them another course, which we could not even speculate upon with indifference—annexation to the United States.

I regret to say that influences are now at work on both sides of the St. Lawrence, tending to this result. It is yet time successfully to meet them, and to defeat a project not only inimical to the interests of the empire, but also as yet repugnant to the feelings of the great mass of the Canadian people. But how are these influences to be met—this project to be defeated? It is certainly not by tinkering or interfering with the constitution of the provinces. Taking Canada as the type of the rest, we have made to it every political concession which as a parent state it is possible for us to make, or which it as a dependency can in reason demand. The provincial government has been upon its right basis; all that now remains for us, in connexion with it, is to administer it well. But if we would counteract the influences to which I have adverted, we must adopt a policy which will tend to the more rapid development of the material resources of the province. There is no difference more striking between Canada and the adjacent States than that manifested in the material progress made by them respectively. In this respect Canada is far behind the neighbouring republic. And why? The climate of Canada West is as good as that of most of the circumjacent States; its soil is unsurpassed by that of any of them in fertility, its productions are varied as those of most of them, whilst its geographical position is unequalled as to the advantages which it confers. . . . If there is a portion of the American continent, on which great local improvements are likely to tell, it is Canada. The Americans are well aware of its advantages, and tell us, that if they had it, it would soon be overspread by a network of railways and canals. The Canadians themselves are also convinced that this would be the case; and it is with this simple conviction that we have now mainly to deal. They contrast the value of their property with that of analogous property on the other side of the line, and find that whatever might be the political advantages of annexation, its material advantages would be very great. Take, for instance, the case of land or houses in the city of Toronto. Their owners feel convinced that, in many cases, their property would be trebled in value by annexation. In other words, they believe that they thus pay a very heavy tax for their political connexion with us. Now, as these are times when political conditions are chiefly influenced by material considerations, it should, in my humble judgment, be our policy to do away as much as possible with the discrepancy to which I have adverted. All the influences for annexation now at work have an exclusively material bearing. We can successfully meet them by pursuing what I may call a material policy; our path being all the smoother, when we consider that the sentiment of Canada is yet decidedly adverse to a political connexion with the United States. All that we have to do is to convince the Canadians that such a connexion is not a necessary condition precedent to the proper development of their resources.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES AT FOLKESTONE.—We, the undersigned, having formed ourselves into a provisional committee to afford relief and support to the distressed Hungarian soldiers now at Folkestone, and to collect subscriptions to enable them to return to their own country, earnestly invite the contributions and co-operation of all parties who, either from sympathy with the Hungarian cause, or on the broad grounds of humanity and benevolence, may be disposed to concur in the object of the committee. Lord Nugent, M.P., Chairman; Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P.; Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P.; Francis Mowatt, Esq., M.P.; William Scholfield, Esq., M.P.; William Ewart, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Henry Salway, M.P.; Matthew Wilson, Esq., jun., M.P.; James Heywood, Esq., M.P.; Frederick Pigou, Esq.; the Right Hon. Thomas M. Gibson, M.P.; Brodie M. Wilcox, Esq., M.P.; W. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; Torrens McCullagh, Esq., M.P.; R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Charles P. Villiers, M.P.; the Hon. F. Henry Berkeley, M.P.; T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.; James Clay, Esq., M.P.; George Moffatt, Esq., M.P.; M. Bass, Esq., M.P.; William Williams, Esq.; James Garth Marshall, Esq., M.P.; John Ellis, Esq., M.P.; William Pinney, Esq., M.P.; Ralph Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P. The subscriptions already received amount to £308 1s. 4d.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident occurred on this line of railway on Monday morning, between Coventry and Birmingham. The first down train ran into a number of carriages, which appear to have been left on the line. Some of the passengers were bruised, and the arrival of the train in Birmingham was delayed about three-quarters of an hour.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Wednesday night, another district meeting of the members of the Metropolitan and Financial Reform Association was held in the Standard theatre, Shoreditch, under the usual presidency of Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P. So great was the pressure for admittance, and so large the number of persons disappointed, that it was deemed expedient to hold a branch meeting simultaneously at the British School, Cowper-street, City-road, under the presidency of Mr. Wilkinson, the treasurer of the association.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY entreated the working classes to show by their orderly and peaceful conduct, and by the moderation and practical character of their opinions, that they were fitted for the exercise of the franchise. He repudiated on the part of the Association any desire to break faith with the public creditor, as had calumniously been imputed to them. Their desire was not to destroy the just rights of any class, but to do equal justice to all. They desired to enforce the strictest possible economy in every department of the state, to obtain a more equal distribution of taxation to see property bearing its just share of the burdens which it entailed, to prevent the sinews of war from being squandered in a time of peace, and to extend the suffrage so as to make the House of Commons the fair exponent of the opinions of the whole country. For these purposes he wished to see the middle and working classes cordially united, and not, as formerly, broken up into numerous small sections, some insisting for one thing and some for another; some contending for household suffrage, others for manhood suffrage; and others standing out for the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing but the Charter [cheers]; each section following its own will, irrespective of the means by which its object could be obtained, and thus all falling an easy prey to the enemies of social improvement [a Chartist: "Join us, then!"] He begged those from whom that cry proceeded to mark what he said—there never was a time, in his opinion, in which there was a fairer prospect than now of progressive reform. The middle classes were disposed to aid them in obtaining an extension of the electoral list from 1,100,000 to 4,000,000 of voters, a more equal apportionment of members, abolition of a property qualification, the establishment of the ballot, and a limitation of the duration of Parliaments. He asked the Chartists, therefore, to join that movement, remembering that concession was not compromise. He begged to remind them that in high quarters a disposition had lately been manifested to repudiate finality. There was a shaking among the advocates of irresponsible power. Was it not worth while to make some personal sacrifices in order to take advantage of these symptoms? [cheers.] He implored them, therefore, to let all past animosities be buried, and to let the fiat go forth that henceforth there was to be a union between the middle and productive classes, and nothing could withstand their efforts [applause].

Mr. J. HALL then moved, and Mr. G. OFFOR seconded, the following resolution:—

That the absence of a really representative House of Commons, the preponderance of class legislation, the unequal pressure of taxation, the general extravagance of the public expenditure, and the consequences of these evils, engendering discontent, and threatening disorders fatal to the political and social prosperity of this empire, render the combination of the middle and working classes for the attainment of the reform advocated by the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, a matter of momentous importance to the state.

Mr. G. THOMPSON, M.P., in supporting the motion, expressed himself as being exceedingly sanguine respecting the present movement, and said he saw no reason why, if they were only united, they should not accomplish the object in view within a very brief period. It was hopeless to expect any good from the House of Commons as at present constituted, unless they were willing to wait ten years for one reform, fifteen for another, twenty for a third, and twenty-five for a fourth; besides spending thousands of pounds in carrying on the agitation for each. There were not more than eighty-four members in the present House of Commons who on any one occasion could be brought to vote for an extension of the rights of the people. In opposition to that small body, there were six marquises, eight earls, twenty-five viscounts, thirty-six lords, sixty-one baronets, twelve honourables, fifty-two generals, admirals, colonels, captains, and lieutenants—all the placemen of course, and all the expectants, and all the supporters of the Church Establishment [hear]. No wonder, then, that the popular members were beaten; and beaten they would continue to be until it was unmistakably seen that they were backed by a united people out of doors; for there were plenty of men in that House watching the thing at the top of the house which went round with the wind, he would not except even some of the eighty-four to whom he had referred, but whenever they found a strong popular breeze fairly set in, a swelling sea, and a rolling tide, with the haven of success in view, a change of votes would soon be visible. The honourable gentleman then referred to the success of universal suffrage in the United States, and contended that the unenfranchised classes in this country, in their characters of fathers and citizens, were in the habit of discharging far more onerous and difficult duties than that of voting for representatives, and that the manner in which those duties were discharged was one of the best proofs that they were not unfitted for political power. The man who guarded Coutts's bank in the Strand, without betraying it to the midnight burglar, might surely be trusted to give his vote in Covent-garden for the members for Westminster. But the fact was that the ignorance of the people was a mere pretence. It was not because the legislature dreaded the

ignorance of the people that they withheld the franchise from them, but because they knew they were intelligent. If they really deserved the name of the swinish multitude, and would allow themselves to be led by the nose like asses, he made bold to say they would not long be left without the franchise. He felt convinced that there was no country in the world where the suffrage might be so safely extended as in this.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS also spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. FRANK O'CONNOR said that he had come to the meeting, not to throw the apple of discord into it, but to hold out the olive branch to its promoters, and to say that, recognising in the movement a means to an end, and not an end in itself, he had arrived at the determination of giving it his cordial support, and of assisting the coalition out of doors in order to meet the coalition of Whig and Tory within [applause]. He expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing such a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled on that occasion, because it was probably the last time he should appear on a public platform. He had been a public agitator now for twenty-seven years, and it was his joy and comfort in retiring into privacy that he had never made a speech which had not been for the benefit of the poor; that he had never travelled a mile nor eaten a mite at their expense; and that he had devoted his time, his means, his energies, and life-blood to their service, until he had become prematurely old. He was grateful for the confidence which the working-classes had reposed in him, and was proud to think that he had left the stage with the character which he brought upon it [cheers].

Mr. L. HEYWORTH, M.P., strongly impressed upon the meeting the advantages of a system of direct over indirect taxation.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the meeting broke up at about half-past ten o'clock.

The numbers who could not be accommodated in the theatre met in a large room in Cowper-street, City-road, which also was soon densely crowded. The assembly there was addressed by W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. (Chairman), Dr. Bowkett, H. J. Atkinson, Esq., Mr. Clarke, Sir F. Knowles, and other gentlemen.

AGGREGATE MEETING.—The council of the above association having now completed what may be called their circuit of public meetings—every meeting a success, because a certain advancement of the cause—have determined shortly to hold a grand aggregate meeting in Drury-lane Theatre, at which many gentlemen from the provinces are expected to attend, and so show that this important movement influences alike town and country.

MEETING AT GREENWICH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Greenwich was held at the Lecture-hall on Thursday night, for the purpose of promoting the present movement in favour of Financial and Parliamentary Reform. The room was crowded, and numbers were unable to obtain admission. The chair was occupied by John Wade, Esq.

PHONETIC MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—On Friday a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the lecture theatre of the Athenæum, Manchester, by the friends and promulgators of the Writing and Printing Reform projected by Mr. Isaac Pitman and A. J. Ellis, Esq., B.A., of this city. The room was crowded with a very respectable audience, composed chiefly of the pupils of Messrs. Ben and Henry Pitman, and hundreds, says the *Manchester Examiner*, were unable to obtain admission. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. Compton, surgeon, of Manchester. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Mr. Ben Pitman, Mr. Isaac Pitman, and Mr. Ellis. Mr. Pitman said, that by a phonetic representation of language, the ability to read with accuracy, and even tolerable fluency, could be attained in from ten to fifty hours. Mr. Ellis pointed for proofs to what had already been done. "He had only to appeal to their experience, to Messrs. Ben and Henry Pitman, who had taught their hundreds, to Mr. Bond, who had taught also hundreds in Ashton and the neighbourhood, and point to the phonetic Sunday-schools now existing, frequented by hundreds both in Manchester and Stockport, where pupils still kept coming in vast numbers to learn to teach their fellow-workmen and children who otherwise would never be taught to read." It was stated that the sale of phonetic books amounts to 250,000 yearly. A resolution was passed expressive of the opinion of the meeting that the general adoption of phonotype would be the best means for facilitating the education of the people.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. HUDSON.—At a special meeting of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick shareholders, at York, on Thursday, it was resolved to appoint a committee to commence legal proceedings with respect to the matters and things that may have arisen out of the investigations of the committee of inquiry. The members of that committee were chosen for the duty; with the exception of two gentlemen who refused to serve.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—The 65th Report of the Committee on Public Petitions enumerates nineteen petitions for extension of the suffrage, signed by 4,956 persons; 509 for the adoption of universal suffrage, signed by 53,483 persons; 542 against the Marriages Bill, signed by 14,696 persons; 218 in favour of the measure, signed by 40,870 persons; 21 in favour of the Sunday Trading Bill, signed by 5,684 persons; 50 petitions for regulating the hours of labour in the baking trade, signed by 25,856 persons.

HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.

GREAT MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

A most crowded and enthusiastic meeting took place on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with that noble and maligned people, the Hungarians. The chair was occupied by David Salomons, Esq., alderman; and amongst the numerous influential parties by whom he was supported were the following:—Lord Nugent, M.P., Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., B. Osborne, Esq., M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Sir D. Norreys, M.P., R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P., F. Mowatt, Esq., M.P., William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P., Messrs. R. Taylor, G. W. Alexander, R. Williams, &c. &c. The space we have given to the debate on Hungary in the House of Commons, on Saturday, prevents the necessity of our giving a detailed report of the speeches delivered. We select, therefore, only those parts which are the most novel and interesting.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his opening remarks, said:—In the *Times* of that day he found a letter from Vienna, which offered the greatest justification of that meeting which they could possibly desire. It purported to be a letter from a correspondent in Vienna, and the writer said:—

The Austrian empire, as such, is even more rotten at the core than you have been led to imagine, notwithstanding that you have an admirable delineation of its present and prospective state before the occurrence of the revolution. What is more, such has been the faithlessness with which the Government have abrogated the promises so recently and solemnly made, and so pedantic and offensive is the tyranny of the bureaucracy in general, that, little as you may be prepared for such an intimation, I must inform you that the Moderate and Constitutional party throughout Austria would view the dissolution of that empire, and its re-organization on new and more improved principles, with undisguised pleasure [hear]. The success of the Hungarians is viewed by the vast majority of the nation as the only possible means of rescuing them from the thralldom in which they are now held [cheers]—and, so far from being considered, as a pseudo-Hungarian correspondent would have you believe, a republican movement, it is viewed almost universally as the reverse [hear]. A gentleman of the Moderate party, who is on excellent terms with the Court, and holds a very eminent position at Vienna, frankly assured me that all he blamed the Hungarians for was, the false and vacillating position they assumed in their own Parliament at the outset of the struggle.

Seeing, then, that the Hungarians were striving to prevent their liberties from being put down by Russian and Austrian bayonets, he called upon them as Englishmen to come forward and loudly protest against the wholesale slaughter which was going on in Europe, against the fires, burnings, and floggings—ay, floggings of women, too ["Shame!"]—so that a pressure might be put upon the Government to interfere in such a manner as they best might for the purpose of putting a stop to these outrages upon religion, liberty, and humanity.

Mr. G. W. ALEXANDER came forward to propose the first resolution. He said he belonged to a society that had ever been friends to peace, and this had probably been the motive for placing him in his present position. It was as a friend of peace that he attended the present meeting. He felt that they were all called upon to express their feelings with regard to that unjust and cruel war that was now raging between Austria and Russia on the one hand, and Hungary on the other. The resolution in his hand was as follows:—

That this meeting, without compromising individual opinions on the subject of war, regard with sincere admiration, respect, and sympathy, the noble determination of the Hungarian nation to maintain intact their just rights and the constitutional independence they have inherited from their fathers, against the tyrannical encroachments of Austrian despotism.

[Cheers]. Although an enemy to war, he was a friend to liberty. He admitted the earnestness with which the Hungarians sought to maintain their just rights, and he only regretted that they had referred them to the arbitrament of the sword. He was ready to believe that one considerable benefit had resulted from the appeal made to public opinion upon this question, and that was the altered tone of Lord J. Russell, who did not now qualify the Hungarian "insurrection" in the same terms [hisses and groans for Lord J. Russell, and a voice, "It will cost him his election"]. As one of the representatives of the city of London, he hoped the noble lord would use the influence of his high position to endeavour to persuade Austria to make peace with Hungary upon just conditions [cheers].

Mr. COBDEN was received with great cheering, and delivered a telling and practical speech. His great point was the weakness of Russia:—

My object in coming here to-day is to protest against an armed intervention as unjust, as iniquitous, and as infamous as any that was ever perpetrated by any nation [cheers]. I come here to protest against the Russian hordes pouring on to the plains of Hungary; and I do so upon the principle which I laid down at the beginning [cheers]. I would protest against England sending an armed force into Hungary to fight the battle on the other side; and I now protest against the English Government sending an army of Englishmen to shed its blood upon the Theiss and the Danube [hear, hear]. I come here to protest against foreigners being there at all [loud cheers]. And here I must say I have seen with some astonishment, in the speech delivered by Lord Palmerston, on Saturday (for I was not in my place in the House of Commons on that day, having had an en-

agement for three weeks to go up the river on a party of pleasure with your excellent Lord Mayor, that there is no mention of Russia [hear, hear]. I say, I have seen with some astonishment that Lord Palmerston, in making a long speech upon the affairs of Hungary, a great portion of which was directed to defending himself against what I must say were ridiculously unjust charges made against him in the House of Lords on Friday, makes no mention of Russia [hear, hear]. In the whole of that speech there is not one word of comment, of censure, or rebuke—not one word of the most moderate disapprobation against the conduct of Russia [cheers]. Now, gentlemen, that is the whole question—Russian interference [cheers]. I have told you I am not for interfering by allowing our Government to send Englishmen to fight the battle of Hungary against Austria; and, on the same principle, I now protest against Russia going to the assistance of Austria [hear, hear]. We may be asked why we assemble here when we are not prepared to follow up this meeting by an armed interference calculated to aid Hungary [cheers]. Well, in the first place, we are here to express our opinion in opposition to despots; and that opinion will prove to the world that we as a free community, abhor the conduct of Russia, while it will teach foreign despots not to believe the preaching of a certain portion of the press, when they tell them that any Minister or any Government in this country can by any possibility lend its aid to the cause of despotism [cheers]. That is something; but we can do more. I belong to the peace party, though I cannot claim for myself those views which my friend who preceded me has explained. I fear, however, if we test those views by the New Testament, he is right; still we have not come here absolutely to commit ourselves to his opinions, but to raise the feeling of the peace party of this country against this monstrous aggression; and depend upon it we can do that in a most effective manner [hear, hear]. We may be asked, how can you bring moral force to bear on these armed despots? I will tell you. *We can stop the supplies* [cheers]. Why, Russia cannot carry on two campaigns beyond her own frontiers without coming to western Europe for a loan [hear, hear]. She never has done so; she has never moved an army of 30,000 men without being either subsidised by England or borrowing money at Amsterdam. I have had many opportunities of ascertaining and knowing the state of Russia, having recently paid a visit there, when I went a little behind the scenes; and I tell you Russia cannot carry on two campaigns in Hungary without coming to borrow money in western Europe, or robbing the bank at St. Petersburg. [Cry of "Question."] Why, that must be a Russian agent or spy, for this is the question [cheers]. The Russian party here and abroad would rather that we should send the Hungarians cavalry and batteries of cannon, than that I should direct your attention to these facts [hear, hear]. In 1829 Russia was at war with Turkey, and after one campaign she was obliged to apply to Hope and Co., at Amsterdam, for 40,000,000 florins [hear, hear]. In 1831, when the Poles rose in insurrection against Russia, she could not carry on that war of nine months without contracting a loan; and I remember a paper of the day speaking of that particular loan, as called in London "The Polish Murdering Loan" [cheers]. Now, I want to know, as a member of the peace party, if we cannot do something to prevent Russia or Austria from raising a loan in western Europe again [cheers]. The issue of the contest depends solely on that. They cannot carry on a war without either robbing the Bank of St. Petersburg, or borrowing money abroad. They have no one in their country from whom they can borrow—none among their citizens can lend them a farthing [cheers]. Russia enjoys the credit of being wealthy, solely on account of the deceit of her diplomatists, who are clever, skilful men, and who manage to magnify the nation's wealth; but no one who has investigated its means believes them for a moment. They tell us that the Emperor has very rich gold mines in Siberia, from which he can draw any amount of the precious metal; and I dare say that is seriously believed by some of the gentlemen at the national establishment in Threadneedle-street ["No"]. I have been in Russia, and know the value of these mines. The Russian government does not work them itself, but receives a per centage on the working of them by others; and the working is not more profitable than other avocations, and they yield to the Government only £700,000 or £800,000 a year. Russia gets ten times as much in the shape of excise on the ardent spirits consumed by its wretched, degraded, and debased population. He gave warning to British capitalists:—

Well, these are my moral means, by which I invite the peace party to put down this system of loaning [loud cheers]. Now will any man in the city of London dare to be a party to a loan to Russia [loud cheers], either directly or openly, or by agency or copartnership with any house in Amsterdam or Paris? Will any one dare, I say, to come before the citizens of this free country and avow that he has lent his money for the purpose of cutting the throats of the innocent people of Hungary? [loud cheers.] I have heard such a project talked of. But let it only assume a shape, and I promise you that we, the peace party, will have such a meeting as has not yet been held in London, for the purpose of denouncing the blood-stained project—for the purpose of pointing the finger of scorn at the house or the individuals who would employ their money in such a manner—for the purpose of fixing an indelible stigma of infamy upon the men who would lend their money for such a vile, unchristian, and barbarous purpose [great cheering]. That is my moral force [cheers]. As for Austria, no one, I suppose, would ever think of lending her money [much laughter]. Why, she has been bankrupt twice within the last forty years, and now her paper money is at a discount of 15 or 16 per cent. Surely, then, no one would think of lending her money. As the peace party throughout the country, we will raise a crusade against the credit of every Government that is carrying on an unholy war [cheers].

In more emphatic terms he again reverted to the resources of Russia:—

Don't let any one talk of Russian resources. It is the poorest and most beggarly country in Europe. It has not a farthing. Last year there was an immense deficit in its income as compared with its expenditure, and during the present financial year it will be far worse. Russia a strong political power! Why, there is not so gigantic a political imposture in all Europe [loud cheers

and laughter]. They talk sometimes as if England and Englishmen were afraid of Russia. Now, I wish to disabuse all minds respecting my views on this subject. I do not come here to oppose the Russian advance into Hungary because I think that in any conceivable turn of events Russia ever can be dangerous to the existence or interests of England. If Russia should take a step that required England or any other great maritime power, like the United States, to attack that power, why we should fall like a thunderbolt upon her [renewed cheers]. You would in six months crumple that empire up, or drive it into its own dreary fastnesses, as I now crumple up that piece of paper in my hand [tremendous cheering]. Russia a powerful country! I will tell you what she has. She has an army on paper without a commissariat, a navy without sailors, and a military chest without a farthing in it [great cheering]. Why, gentlemen, how long is it since we heard of the Russian invasion of Hungary—since we were told that the hordes of Russians were coming down like an avalanche of men upon the Hungarians, to exterminate them? It is four months ago; and where are they now? What progress have they made? I say nothing of the ultimate consequences of the Russian invasion. I do not shut my eyes to the peril that awaits the Hungarians. But if Russia had been like England, with its resources of wealth, and with the commissariat such as awaited English armies, they would have gone through Hungary from one end to the other. I do not speak of fighting the Hungarians, but merely of the difficulty of getting through the country, for every one knows that the difficulty that the Russians have to encounter is the difficulty of carrying supplies. What stops them is the want of a commissariat, the want of honesty on the part of those who are entrusted with it, the difficulty of the roads, and the danger of attack by a hostile population, and all this I trace to the undoubted poverty of the Russian Government. I say again, "stop the supplies," and do so not only in the interest of the Hungarians, but in the interest of the Russians themselves [hear]. Keep them at home; they have abundant scope for their labour in their own country, in deepening their rivers, in making railroads, in draining their morasses, and in elevating the condition of the people [hear, hear]. This is what I want them to do, and not to enter upon a criminal crusade with an offending people, who are their neighbours. It is therefore in the interests of civilization, humanity, and peace that we meet here to-day. [The hon. member resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.]

Mr. OSBORNE then addressed the meeting. He could not agree with his hon. friend the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the reflection he threw on the Minister for Foreign Affairs for his speech on Saturday. A better speech, more just in its sentiments, and more noble in its inspirations, than the speech of Lord Palmerston was never delivered [cheers]. And he must also do the noble lord the member for the city of London the justice to say that he did not use the term "insurrection" in a bad sense [hisses and cheers]. The noble lord was the friend of the Hungarian struggle; and strange indeed would it have been for one bearing the name of Russell [A cry—"He is not worthy of it," and interruption], and whose ancestor's blood had flowed on the scaffold in defence of the liberties of his country, were it otherwise [loud cheers]. Now, in much that had been said by the member for the West Riding he coincided, but he must take the liberty to say that in exposing the weakness of Russia, he had gone rather too far. Forewarned was forearmed, and let them not lay it to their hearts that that great empire was not to be feared, but despised. Let it not be forgotten that Russia had lately purchased £5,000,000 of stock in this country.

Mr. COBURN rose to explain. Here was one of the great impostures of the Russian Government, which had not invested one farthing in English stock. This was a transaction performed by the Bank of St. Petersburg in consequence of the exchanges having turned greatly in favour of Russia from the sudden and large demand for her corn from Western Europe. They having this sum, the Emperor, by an ukase explained that this was an operation of the bank alone. The Government had nothing to do with it, and he did not know how it was that we persisted in believing that Russia was always better than she really was.

Mr. OSBORNE accepted the explanation of his hon. friend, but he (Mr. Osborne) asked the meeting if they thought a power which felt no scruple in overwhelming Hungary would have any scruple in breaking faith with the public fundholder? It was his firm belief that Russia, to prosecute her ambitious and despotic purposes, would make no scruple of robbing that bank [cheers]. After a flowing eulogium upon "that great man, Louis Kossuth" (at the mention of whose name the whole meeting rose, and cheered vociferously, as they subsequently did upon an allusion being made to General Bem), the hon. member proceeded to denounce the atrocities committed by the Russian and Austrian Generals in Hungary. He hoped that something tangible would result from this meeting—not a mere protest by words, but that they would show, by putting their hands into their pockets, that their hearts were engaged in the cause [cheers]. The hon. member concluded by moving—

That this meeting view with detestation and horror the barbarous modes in which the war now raging in Hungary is prosecuted by the Austrian authorities and Generals, and consider their conduct to merit the indignant reprobation of all parties.

Lord NUGENT seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN put the two resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS, whose remarks were frequently followed by interruption and cries of "Question," next addressed the meeting.

Mr. R. TAYLOR addressed the meeting in support of the following resolution:—

That this meeting regards the military intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary as wholly unjustifiable in reason and in fact, inasmuch as, besides re-opening and prolonging a sanguinary contest which had been already virtually decided, it is

a violation of the law of nations—the indefeasible rights of Hungary—and perilous to the peace, the freedom, and the general welfare of Europe.

Mr. M. MILNES, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Lord D. STUART moved the next resolution:—

That the immediate recognition of the Government, *de facto*, of the kingdom of Hungary, by this country, is no less demanded by considerations of justice and policy, and the commercial interests of the two states, than with a view of putting a stop to the effusion of human blood, and of terminating the fearful atrocities which mark the progress of the Austro-Russian armies.

Mr. CASSELL, in seconding the resolution, stated that he believed the cause of the present meeting being held was the letter of "A Hungarian," in the *Times*.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. MOWATT, M.P., moved that a petition to the House of Commons, founded upon the resolutions, be adopted and presented.

The petition was unanimously adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and a collection in aid of the Hungarian soldiers now in England, the proceedings terminated amidst loud cheers for the success of the Hungarian nation.

MORE MURDERS BY POISONING.—WESTBURY, WILTS.—It will be remembered that some time since an inquest was reported in the papers, in which a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against a woman named Rebecca Smith, for a wilful murder of her child by the administration of arsenic. Circumstances which transpired in the course of that inquiry induced a suspicion that she had likewise made away with others of her eleven children, all of whom, with the exception of the eldest, died when quite infants, and their last illness was characterised by symptoms approaching those which follow the administration of acrid mineral poisons. In consequence of these suspicions, it was determined to examine the bodies of some of the deceased, and the remains of Sarah Smith, who was born on the 18th of July, 1841, and buried on the 7th of August following, and of Edward Smith, who was born on the 14th of June, 1844, and buried on the 29th of the same month, were taken up in the presence of the officials, and of the mayor, Mr. Shorland. The inquest on those bodies was resumed on Thursday, the remains having been in the interim forwarded to Mr. Herapath, the eminent analytical chemist, for examination.—Mr. Shorland having deposed to the circumstances connected with the exhumation of the bodies, and the mode in which he packed up the remains, and forwarded them to Mr. Herapath, Mr. Herapath was sworn, and was examined at considerable length. The witness exhibited the arsenic to the jury in the several forms in which he had produced it. In reply to the coroner, he said he believed it was the first instance on record in which arsenic had been found at so long an interval as eight years. The Coroner: "Are you of opinion that the arsenic must have been administered during life?" Mr. Herapath: "I have no doubt of it. I have never succeeded in finding arsenic in any body in a natural state, and I mention this to correct the ridiculous notion which has gone abroad in consequence of some expressions which have been attributed to the French chemists." There being no evidence to show under what circumstances, or by whom, the poison was given, the jury, after summing up by the coroner, returned a verdict, "That the deceased children died from arsenic, but by whom administered there is no evidence to show."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show and gathering of this Society has been celebrated during the past week at Norwich, and has attracted thither a vast crowd of farmers, prize competitors, and miscellaneous spectators. For several days the town has been so thronged that accommodation of any sort could hardly be found for the visitors, and large sums were paid for the shelter of a roof and the luxury of a sofa for the night. On Tuesday the implements were arranged and judged, and a large number of the prize cattle arrived, preparatory to the opening of the exhibition-yard on Wednesday. The programme for that day included two lectures on agricultural subjects,—one by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A., on "The Parasitic Fungi of the British Farm;" the other by Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, London, on "The Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Organs of Respiration of Domesticated Animals, with particular reference to Pleuro-Pneumonia in the Ox." The council and general dinners took place, as usual, on Wednesday and Thursday, in the St. Andrew's-hall. At the former, the Earl of Chichester presided; and, after the cloth was drawn, the list of prizes, medals, &c., adjudged to the cattle-breeders, and involving some hundred "events," was read by the Secretary. The general dinner, held on Thursday night, was presided over by Mr. Burroughs, and attended by more than 800 guests. Speeches were made afterwards by the President, the Duke of Richmond, the Bishop of Norwich, Colonel Challenger, the Earl of Leicester, and the Marquess of Downshire. The attendance in the exhibition, to which the admittance was by half-crown tickets, was exceedingly numerous. Among the implements, the Society's grand prize of £250 was carried off by Messrs. Garrett, for their portable steam-engine. The number of animals exhibited was no less than 624, far exceeding that of any previous year.

The American papers relate that Miss de Forest, of Buffalo, accidentally fell into the rapids above the falls of Niagara, and was swept over the fearful precipice, together with Mr. Charles C. Addington, of Buffalo, who plunged into the torrent in the vain hope of saving her.

THE TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.—The large number of Life Assurance Societies already in existence, and all, apparently, well-doing, seems to exercise no influence in restraining capitalists from forming new companies for the purpose of carrying out this important principle; and no difficulty is felt in finding a new opening, or a new sphere for their operations. There are many distinctive features connected with the society, the title of which we have quoted above, which we do not remember to have met with previously. Amongst them is one which will commend it greatly to the attention of persons of moderate means; viz., the plan of monthly and other periodical small payments, by the omission of which we think many have been debarred from taking advantage of these institutions. We observe also, from a prospectus lying before us, that provision is made by this society for those who are unable to pay the premiums on their policies at the time fixed, by which an assurer is allowed to have the amount of the premium which should be paid charged upon his policy. Connected with the business of Life Assurance, that of public Guarantee for fidelity of trust has been established; so that persons guaranteed by this company partake of the advantages of the Mutual Assurance principle. We must refer our readers to the prospectus of the society, which appears in our advertising columns, for further information, simply remarking that the principles on which it is established, seem to us to deserve investigation.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 25, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Duke of WELLINGTON, on moving the second reading of the Regimental Benefit Societies Bill, explained that the present bill was introduced with a view to the appointment of a commission to ascertain the claims existing on each society, and re-distribute the funds either to the respective savings' banks of the soldiers in actual service, or to the pensioners entitled to receive their several portions. Without an act for that purpose, this arrangement could not be effected, and the funds must remain locked up. The bill was then read a second time.

Lord CAMPBELL availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the presentation of a petition against the Marriages Bill to state his gladness that the measure had been withdrawn in the other House, to which he was strongly opposed.

A great many other bills were also forwarded a stage, under a protest from Lord STANLEY against so rapid and slovenly a mode of legislation.

Their lordships then adjourned until half-past four o'clock this afternoon.

The House of Commons met at noon, and a new writ was ordered for the borough of Boston, in the room of Sir James Duke, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

LUMPING OF THE ESTIMATES.

On the question of going into committee on the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill,

Mr. HUMS drew the attention of the House to the circumstance that on a previous evening, in Committee of Supply, when he was accidentally absent from the House, the committee had voted under the head of law and justice, in one vote, items which had formerly occupied no less than fourteen votes. He wished to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would reinstate those fourteen votes on bringing up the appropriation clause, and place the accounts as they stood for the two past years.

After a discussion, in which Sir G. GREY, Mr. V. SMITH, and Mr. HENLEY took part,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the force of the objection raised to the plan adopted, which had arisen at the Home Office under a misapprehension of the recommendation of the committee of last year. If the House would let the vote stand, he would take care before next session to subdivide and re-arrange it so as to keep the several items separate and distinct.

Mr. HUMS, on that understanding, would not offer any further opposition to the Speaker's leaving the chair.

The House then went into committee upon the bill, and afterwards various bills were read a third time and passed.

TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND.

On the question of going into committee on the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. LAW, who had given notice of certain clauses said he intended to move in committee, guarding the rights and privileges of the London Society of the New Plantation in Ulster, moved that the bill be committed that day three months. He suggested various objections to the bill, so far as related to the compact between the Crown and the Corporation of London, and contended that in its present shape it would deprive the Irish Society of the power of carrying on its proceedings, which would be not only unjust, but at this crisis impolitic.

After some discussion, however, he withdrew his motion, and the House went into committee on the bill, the details of which occupied some time.

A long list of bills was then gone through, which prolonged the sitting until half-past five, when business was suspended until seven.

JUVENILE DETENTION.

At that hour Lord ASHLEY, in a speech of in-

teresting details and statistics in reference to juvenile delinquency, and the good results arising from the establishment of ragged schools, moved that it is expedient that means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration to some of her Majesty's colonies of a certain number of persons of both sexes, who have been educated in such schools in and about the metropolis, with a view to the prevention of their relapsing into crime.

Sir G. GREY concluded his observations, in reply to the arguments of the noble lord, by stating that as the funds for emigration purposes were already insufficient to meet the demands of the honest people whose emigration it was to be hoped would raise the colonies to the condition in which it was wished to see them placed, he could not sanction the proposition of the noble lord. Sitting there as the representative of the people, they must look at the interests of society as a whole, and, while not disregarding the criminal, they must before all take care to do justice to that class of society consisting of the children of honest parents, labourers, and artisans, who had peculiar claims on the benevolence of the country.

Mr. P. WOOD considered that it would be highly desirable if some plan could be devised by which orphan children, when they left the workhouse, could be sent to the colonies. He would consent to a slight encouragement from the State to ragged schools, but he was satisfied the moment that was exceeded, they would paralyze all efforts of individual charity.

Lord ASHLEY replied, that seeing the sense of the house was against him, he would withdraw his motion.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. HUMS then proceeded to make his promised statement with reference to the affairs of British Guiana, and submitted a motion to the effect that the time had arrived when the public expenditure of the colony should be reduced, and that a local responsible government should be founded therein to decide upon the extent of their establishments, and to provide the means for paying the same.

Mr. H. BAILLIE and Mr. HAWES followed, after which,

Mr. STUART moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. HUMS replied to certain arguments of Mr. Hawes, and after a few observations from Mr. DISRAELI the house divided, when the motion for adjourning the debate was negatived by a majority of 77, the numbers 17 to 94.

No sooner was the gallery re-opened than the question was put by the SPEAKER that the house do adjourn, which was at once agreed to amidst much laughter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—The *Wiener Zeitung* confirms the statement of the fact of a battle having been fought near Waitzen. Although it throws no new light upon the subject, yet the tenor of the bulletin is such, that there can be no doubt of its having been a check to the Russian troops. At Pesth, by order of General Ramberg, Egersy, a secretary of Kossuth, was shot. The whole road from Nagy Igmand to Ofen is covered with Imperialist troops. There seems no doubt of the appointment of Dembinski as Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian army.

IMPORTANT FROM SARDINIA.—It is announced that the Austrian Government notified on the 19th inst. to the Sardinian Minister, that if, within four days, the last conditions offered by Prince Schwartzburg were not accepted, the negotiations for peace should be broken off, and the Austrian Envoy recalled.

ROMAN STATES.—Garibaldi was at Todi, with 3,000 men. An Austrian force had been sent against him. Our (*Times*) correspondent at Rome, under date of the 15th, sends us several official documents relative to the restoration of the Pope, which was to be announced with martial and military pomp on that day. The city of Rome was perfectly tranquil, but it remained to be shown whether the announcement of the restoration of Pío Nono, and the ceremonies of the evening, would pass over without any display of public intention. The authorities continued to adopt the most energetic measures, and strong patrols of infantry and cavalry were in the streets both night and day.

SWEATING SICKNESS IN FRANCE.—In the department of the Marne the inhabitants are not only suffering from cholera, but also from a form of sweating sickness, unattended, however, with danger. It is characterised by excessive perspirations, no eruptions, except in a few rare cases. It generally lasts three days, convalescence setting in on the fourth day.

FRANCE.—The new law for the regulation of the press has been warmly debated in the Legislative Chamber during the last few days. We shall give a summary of the discussion in our next. It was expected that M. Thiers would deliver his opinions yesterday. The proposition of M. Creten for the abolition of the law exiling the members of the late reigning family, was adjourned on Monday by the commission, with the consent of the mover himself. The Kabyle Chief Bou Maza was set at liberty from Ham Castle by Louis Napoleon, and informed by the President that he might reside in Paris.

AMERICA.—The "Hibernia," mail-steamer, brings advices from New York to the 11th inst. The Cabinet, with reference to Sir John Franklin and his party, had determined that it was impossible to equip within the necessary time any such expedition as could, with the slightest prudence, be adventured in the Northern seas. It was rumoured that the Cabinet had returned a favourable reply to

a petition presented to it, praying that the independence of Hungary might be recognised by the United States. Meetings continue to be held at various points, expressive of sympathy with the Magyar race. Father Mathew continued to receive great marks of consideration in New York; and it is stated that the President had proffered the courtesies of the White House to "the Apostle" in the event of his visiting the capital. A subscription to relieve the financial embarrassments of the rev. gentleman had been originated in New York by those of the Roman Catholic faith. The ravages of the cholera throughout the Union, and those of the Indians amongst the emigrants traversing the prairies, occupy a large space in the columns of the press. Richard O'Gorman, one of the Irish refugees, had arrived in New York from Havre. From California we have no later intelligence. Doubts are, however, thrown upon the reports of discord and disorder said to exist at San Francisco. A schooner had arrived at Key West from Chagres with about £80,000 value of gold dust. The amount of the precious metal received up to a late date at the Philadelphia Mint was 2,000,000 dollars. The position of Canada, and the nature of her prospective fortunes, either as a dependency, an independent state, or a member of the Union, occupied a large share of attention in the public journals. Many of the Canadian journals are favourable to annexation. A new journal, destined to propagate the doctrines of the Separatist faction, was about to be started; and the British-American League continued to hold its public meetings. The Governor-General was at Kingston, and apparently—according, at least, to the writers in the American press—the Government was in a state of anxiety, and held ready its military power to act promptly should the necessity arise. The cholera was rife; amongst the deaths noted is that of Wilson, the Scottish vocalist. He expired on the 9th, at Quebec, after three hours' illness. From Yucatan we learn that, on the 18th ult., a battle was fought between the Yucatecos and the Indians, in which the latter were victorious, and closely besieged the enemy.

EGYPT.—Private letters from Alexandria, July 11th, state that the death of old Mehemet Ali was daily expected.

ALLIRED CHURCH-RATE RIOT AT MELBOURNE.—At Cambridge Assizes yesterday, R. Howard, a farmer, J. Campkin, a grocer, C. Baker and Elijah Freshwater, labourers, were charged with conspiring to obstruct the execution of a warrant of distress on the goods of the Rev. A. C. Wright, of Melbourne, Dissenting Minister, for the sum of 74d. for church-rate and 14s. costs, and also for a riot. We have not space to enter into particulars of the case, which we must reserve for our next number. Mr. W. Cooper and Mr. Metcalfe appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Prendergast for Howard, Mr. Croucher for Campkin, and Mr. Worledge for Baker and Freshwater. At the close of the case for the Crown, Chief Justice Wilde did not think it necessary to proceed with the case, and considerable disappointment was felt by the crowded court at the loss of the speeches of the defendant's counsel. The prisoners were acquitted on all the counts; viz., first, a conspiracy to obstruct the levy, with rioting; secondly, without a riot; thirdly, a riot to obstruct, without a conspiracy; and, fourthly, a riot and unlawful assembly generally. The Chief Justice said, as there was no obstruction and no alarm, the jury must acquit the prisoners. It was, however, a very proper case to bring before a jury, and the Court would, therefore, allow the expenses of the prosecution. Thus ended (says the *Times*) the great church-rate riot, in prosecuting which at least 40 guineas' worth of fees were expended.

ELECTION FOR BOSTON.—BOSTON, JULY 23.—Mr. D. W. Wire arrived here yesterday, where crowds of electors were waiting to receive him, by whom he was most enthusiastically cheered.

THE CHOLERA.—Numerous inquests continue to be held in the Metropolis on the bodies of persons dying by cholera; but no official returns are published by the Board of Health by which the daily mortality can be known. In the provinces, since the rains that commenced Tuesday week, the mortality of the disease seems to have much abated. Portsmouth, Plymouth, Salisbury, and Bristol, are the towns which have suffered most. In some parts of London the inhabitants are taking the sanitary question up. On Monday night there was a meeting of the inhabitants of the Blackfriars district, for the purpose of taking into their consideration the rapid and alarming increase of the prevailing epidemic in their vicinity, and causing instant attention on the part of the authorities to the choked and defective state of the sewers; Dr. Evans in the chair. The bills convening the meeting stated also that great annoyance was created by the yards of some knackers, bone-boilers, and catgut-makers, who carried on their business in the vicinity, and offal from whose premises ran into a sewer, without any outlet, and which was in consequence in a very dangerous state. A memorial to the Commissioners of Sewers was adopted. At Lambeth, a sanitary inspection of the borough is being made. The cholera has also re-appeared at Edinburgh, but only slightly.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

The arrivals fresh in this week of Grain and Flour are very middling, and the weather having become showery, and very cool, holders of Wheat are firm in their demands for improved rates, to which, however, our buyers are not inclined to concede. Spring Corn much as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 980 qrs.; Foreign, 3,300 qrs.; Barley—Foreign, 1,916 qrs.; Oats—English, 470 qrs.; Foreign, 6,930 qrs. Flour—English, 1,490 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. Underwood." A similar report appeared in our paper a fortnight ago.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1849.

SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT will be prorogued on Tuesday next. The few honourable members who can be kept in town till then, will on that day assemble round the throne, and hear her Majesty commend their wisdom, assiduity, and liberality. And then it will be—

"Breaking up, and going away,
Haste from London, haste away."

Well! the public will not grudge our laborious legislators their six months' holidays. The time spent by them in discussing, making, amending, and repealing, laws—in inquiring and reporting, in voting money and the way of spending it, in sham debates, and more serious conversations, in divisions and count-outs, and in all the multifarious engagements of political and party warfare, has probably been as long as the country can hope to profit by. The fag-end of a session should not be much extended, for it affords great facilities for mischief. When the greater proportion of independent members have left town, and few but regular ministerial hacks remain, jobs are commonly perpetrated which will not bear examination, and bills that have nothing to recommend them are noiselessly smuggled through both houses. Fortunately, her Majesty has a decided taste for autumnal marine excursions—and etiquette requires that she should be accompanied by some minister of state. Now, her experience has convinced her that August weather is more settled than that of September, and, doubtless, she judges, and judges rightly, that protracted parliamentary sessions please her subjects as little as herself. Hence, the increase of day-work in the House of Commons—and hence an earlier prorogation than has been customary of late. The change is a good one—and, possibly, morning sessions may grow into fashion with our representative body.

The session closes with the Whigs still in office. We confess we did not at its commencement anticipate that it would do so. They are there, because no party has cared to turn them out, and because, being themselves a clique without fixed principles, other parties who hold such, will tolerate a non-entity rather than face a foe. It is clear, however, that mere negation will not serve the Whigs much longer. Protectionism plucks up courage, and even Radicalism is beginning to feel its own strength. The Government has had several narrow escapes during the session, and just taste enough of defeat to remind them that they are endured, but not confided in. They have managed to stave off financial reform for another year—they have found it easy to vent contempt upon every proposal for organic change. But they are in no condition to face a strong outdoor agitation, and they know it. The interval of popular quietude is passing away. Before next February, the question of Parliamentary Reform will probably have assumed an aspect of importance which no Government can safely overlook. Whether the Whigs, contrary to their usual habits, will employ the recess in chalking out a programme of decidedly liberal policy, remains to be seen. In that case, they may yet retain office—otherwise, we can hardly imagine the continuance of so inert an Administration. Barring accidents, however, they have another half-year's lease of power. They may well make the most of it, for, in all probability, it will never be renewed.

Italy, including, of course, Naples and Sicily, has been under the notice of the Lords this week. Lord Brougham proposed a string of three resolutions, purposely framed to cast censure upon the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, as not sufficiently attentive to the feelings and interests of our ancient ally, Austria. The discus-

sion occupied twelve hours. What practical purpose it served, except to show the passionate sympathy of Lords Brougham, Heytesbury, and Aberdeen with continental despotism, and the dislike of many of our hereditary legislators to constitutional government, we are unable to discover. Austria—by which they mean, not the people of that ill-assorted empire, but the house of Lorraine-Hapsburg—may be their pet, and, if they please so to represent it, may be designated "our old ally"—but in the designs of the Court of Austria, whether towards her German or her Italian subjects, or towards the independent kingdom of Hungary, the people of this country see nothing to admire, nothing to encourage. Commercially, the folly of Austria has deprived us of a wide market for our manufactures—politically, her absolutism has been anything but "paternal," unless Gallician massacres, Croatian and Slavonian insurrections, and Italian bombardments, deserve that description—religiously, she has been frantically Roman Catholic, a foe to toleration, an extinguisher of mental and spiritual light. What, then, have the English people in common with such a dynasty? Still less do they cherish respect for the Neapolitan Bourbon, nicknamed "King Bomba," pompously referred to by our friends of arbitrary rule, as the King of the Two Sicilies. Lord Palmerston may be censured for carrying meddling propensities into his management of foreign relations—but their lordships may rely upon it that Lord Palmerston is not blamed for choosing the liberal side as that to which he lends the moral influence of Great Britain. Lord Brougham's resolutions were negatived by a small majority—and his character, such as was left of it, damaged beyond repair.

Economical discussions have chiefly occupied the Commons. On Wednesday, the Ordnance Estimates were under review, and the Government which laboured so zealously to get them passed before the report of their own select committee could be read, was obliged to adopt a tone half-apologetical, half-promissory. Sir W. Molesworth exposed the waste and extravagance under this department in our colonies—public works undertaken and never completed—defences and fortifications commenced which could be of no use when finished—and stores accumulating and rotting in all parts of the world. Mr. Cobden held up to public ridicule and indignation the principle on which Ordnance stocks are heaped up, beyond all possibility of demand. His statement was at once provocative of laughter and wrath. Why, we are furnished with military stores so extravagant that a large portion of them never can come into use at all. Ostensibly with a view to save a trifle in the original cost of an article, Government manufactures for itself—each department producing *ad libitum*. The consequence is, that a large portion is laid up to become useless with age—a still larger portion is superseded by the invention of some improvement—and, on the whole, we pay more in waste, ten times over, than we should have paid had we purchased, as we wanted, from private hands. Lord John attempted to evade the force of these attacks—but it would not do—and so, a confession that there might be some improvement, and an intimation that the matter should be looked into, were wrung from him as the price of letting his present estimates pass.

It is not merely from Radicals that movements are made towards a more economical management of our finances. Mr. Drummond has again come forward with a resolution denouncing our present scale of taxation as extravagant; and pledging the House to a more careful behaviour in the matter of funds. A spirited debate followed. Lord Grosvenor offered an amendment which, whilst substantially affirming the same proposition, was intended to shield the Whigs from implied condemnation. The pillow provided for them to fall upon was not despised—so mercilessly hard have the Government been run on this topic; but it was of no use, however kindly meant—for, by the aid of the Radicals, Mr. Drummond obtained a majority. Another warning to the Whigs that their clover-time is over.

"A fixed duty on corn!" Don't they wish they may get it? They may wish, but they can scarcely entertain the hope. Mr. Herries, previously to going into Committee of Supply, moved—no, not moved—made a speech as if he intended to move, a resolution embodying the principle of taxing corn for fiscal purposes. The foreigner who imported it, he argued, would pay the impost. The Chancellor of the Exchequer vouchsafed a light, but sufficient reply. Mr. Cobden could not let the occasion pass. He reproached the Protectionist party with keeping up a sham to delude the farmers. Good-humouredly, but with all the severity of plain-spoken truth, he gave the member for Buckinghamshire some sound advice, and thoroughly exploded the bubble which Parliamentary and landowning Protectionists are so busy in blowing. Mr. Disraeli could not stomach the fidelity and truthfulness of this homily. He got angry. His vituperative powers were strained to the utmost, and contempt was so vehemently ex-

pressed as to make one doubt whether it could be felt. The tenant farmers, however, will be very apt, we think, after reading both speeches, to say, "Cobden is right. They are trying to throw dust in our eyes." An irregular conversation of a discus-sional character ensued, and Lord John Russell thought it necessary to have a word. He played a joke upon the Protectionists. He framed a series of sentences after a fashion, that led his hearers to infer that there might be circumstances in which a fixed duty on corn would be a wise compromise of a most important struggle, and after proceeding in this strain long enough to excite open-mouthed expectation, he dropped down upon his antagonists with—"The time for such compromise is now gone for ever—you know who opposed it when it would have been acceptable." There was a terrible dropping of chins at this unexpected turn of the speech.

On Saturday, in a very lucid speech, Mr. Osborne brought forward the case of Hungary, and elicited from Lord Palmerston one of those masterly expositions of foreign affairs for which he is so remarkable. On the intervention of Russia, however, his lordship maintained absolute silence. We need not comment on the debate, having treated the subject of Hungary more at large elsewhere. Several minor topics, and, on the motion of Mr. Horsman, the state of Ireland, were discussed on Monday. For details, we must refer our readers to our parliamentary report.

The death of Mr. Pattison has caused another vacancy in the representation of the City. Sir James Duke, member for Boston, has appealed to the constituency, and will probably walk over the course. Mr. D. Wire is soliciting the confidence of the Boston liberals.

The foreign and colonial news of the week includes some novelties which are worthy of passing reference. In Prussia the democratic party are worthily carrying out the passive resistance principle in their opposition to the absolutist tendencies of the King. The election under the new electoral law (we forget whether it is the third or fourth) promulgated by royal favour, has just taken place. Nearly three-fourths of the electors, by way of protesting against its unconstitutional character, have declined to vote. In many cases none but the officials made their appearance at the polling-booth. This is a lesson which the royal constitution-breaker will not soon forget. Almost-forgotten Spain once more claims attention, inasmuch as, while her neighbours have been by the ears, she has been discussing free-trade principles, and has actually given a blow at the prohibitive system by adopting a moderate tariff bill. This, coupled with the amnesty to Carlist and other mal-content emigrants, reflects credit on Narvaez. Is it that he is only obeying the advice of the ex-King of the French, who, after his experience in the school of adversity, is anxious that his son shall succeed to a safe throne? Another pleasing item of intelligence is the probable establishment of a real representative Chamber in British Guiana, which will put an end to the grinding tyranny of the planters. The measure for this purpose, based upon our Reform Bill, has the cordial support of Governor Barkly, and has been read a second time in the Court of Policy, despite the opposition of the plantocracy. We regard the adoption of the bill as of far greater consequence to the welfare of the colony than the dispute between the Court of Policy and the Crown; and we trust it may prove the means of effecting that complete religious freedom in the oppressed colony, the want of which has driven several missionaries from its shores.

It is impossible to separate the Roman question from the general political affairs of France. The one is a necessary corollary of the other. "The restoration of French influence," which General Oudinot is oddly carrying out at Rome, by the expulsion, directly or indirectly, of all its inhabitants of Liberal tendencies, by hoisting and saluting the Pontifical flag, and by having *Te Deums* sung at St. Peter's in honour of the event, amid the acclamations of the monks, mendicants, and Frenchmen (amusingly styled "people"), who now swarm the streets of the "Eternal City," is but an euphonious mode of indicating the reactionary plots that now agitate the French capital. Rome, it is clear, is only one of the many victims that are to be sacrificed in the endeavour to restore the monarchy. For this event, Thiers and his dynastic friends are diligently preparing, while poor Odillon Barrot, the head of the nominal Government, the puppet who bears all the responsibility, with his republican colleagues, looks on and does nothing! The plans of the intriguers are openly talked about, and by no means denied. Thiers says that the bulk of the people are with him and his party. He is, perhaps, to some extent right. The French people seem more anxious for the fruits of equitable rule than the form of their government—anything rather than another violent revolution like that which (as will be seen elsewhere) has cost them so dear. Should the *coup de main* which there is good ground for believing is to be attempted during the prorogation of the legislative chamber, be success-



ful, they will, we fear, discover that they have exchanged King Log for King Stork, and that the expense of carrying out the selfish purposes of a new dynasty will be more than they can bear. At all events, judging from the manner in which Spain was sacrificed to further the family interests of Louis Philippe and Rome to aid the intrigues of the jackals of the coming sovereign, the restoration of the monarchy in France would be nothing less than an European calamity.

Englishmen have been so much occupied in expressing sympathy for Hungary that the progress of events in that quarter of the world has been, almost, for the moment forgotten. Such news as we have is decidedly in her favour. It appears that the tract of country into which the forces, we might almost say the greater part of the nation, are about to retire, is not only strong in natural defences, but well supplied with a bounteous harvest. Here, then, the Magyars can concentrate their troops, and, while acting on the defensive, starve out the enemy. At present, however, they have no need to fall back upon this their last resource. Success still crowns their arms. The gallant Bem has totally routed the Russian army which entered the southern passes, and was decoyed by him under the walls of Hermanstadt. In the South, the Ban, after all his paper victories, has been signally defeated and driven across the Turkish frontier. General Haynau, with the main Imperialist army, finding himself unable to make any impression upon Görgey's front, is laying siege to Comorn, and indulging in his usual pastime—laying waste villages, hanging prisoners, and whipping ladies of rank. Meanwhile, there is no doubt that the Russian General Paskiewitch, who, it will be recollected, advanced unresisted through Northern Hungary, by way of Kaschau, at the head of an imposing army, has met with a severe repulse, if not defeat, at the hands of the active Görgey, which will probably enable the latter to retire beyond the Danube without further hindrance. Then the Russian commissariat resources, of which Mr. Cobden thinks so lightly, will be tested.

HUNGARY.

THERE are a few old women still left in the world who persist in calling the heroic and successful resistance made by the Parliament of Great Britain to the perfidy and tyranny of Charles the First, "The Great Rebellion." Lord Brougham stigmatizes the Hungarian struggle by the same term. An entire nation claiming from a reigning family, lost to all gratitude, truth, honour, justice, and even decency, the fulfilment of ancient stipulations, the observance of solemn oaths, and respect for a constitution which was old before the house of Lorraine-Hapsburg was known, and before Austria was an empire—a nation of whose loyalty to their prince it may be said that excess was its only fault, and which stood the test of a longer series of wanton provocations than that of any other people—a nation defending all that hoary time has handed down to them, as the fruit of the wisdom, vigilance, endurance, and heroism of their forefathers, from the faithless and ruthless assault of a boy Emperor, a shameless woman, and an unprincipled administration—if this be rebellion, then rebellion must be erased from the catalogue of crimes.

It is instructive to observe how, in this instance, at least, absolutism has put itself wholly in the wrong. The young Emperor of Austria, who assumes the right to treat Hungary as a province of his dominions, has not even a plausible pretence to wear the iron crown. Hungary never yet ceased to be an independent nation. Three hundred years ago, the nation, by free election, placed the Crown of St. Stephen upon the head of the House of Lorraine-Hapsburg, but not without stipulations on both sides, ratified by treaty. On the part of the people, those stipulations have been magnanimously adhered to—on the part of successive monarchs, systematically violated. Vain were all treaties, vain the coronation oaths, whereby the Kaisers pledged themselves that the territory of Hungary, and its dependencies, as well as its independence, self-dependence, constitution, and privileges, should remain intact and specially guaranteed. The perjured generations of the Austrian dynasty laboured zealously through fourteen reigns to deprive the country of its legitimate nationality and constitution, and to sink it to the level of the other provinces of the Empire. Since March, 1848, the Court of Vienna has pursued towards Hungary a course of treachery to which it would be difficult to ransack from history a parallel. Croatia and Slavonia were secretly instigated to revolt—towns and villages were burned to the ground, and their inhabitants, men, women, and children, remorselessly butchered—the Hungarian army was purposely weakened—every stratagem was resorted to in order to leave the Magyars crippled and defenceless—and whilst Imperial proclamations denounced Jellachich as a rebel, the Imperial Cabinet furnished him with arms, ammunition, and money. Still the Diet, confiding in the

royal oath, voted the supplies, ordered troops to be levied, and summoned the nephew of the imbecile Emperor to join the camp, and to lead on the army against the rebels. Ostensibly he obeyed the summons, but, on the eve of an engagement, furtively quitted both camp and country; leaving behind him, however, papers, amongst which was one setting forth a plan, according to which Hungary was to be simultaneously attacked on nine sides at once.

That plan was really acted upon; but the Hungarians, surprised, unarmed, and unprepared, resolved to stand by their country. With an army of volunteers and a hasty levy of the people they defeated the Croatian armaments, and drove them towards Vienna. There the Emperor nominated the flying rebel his plenipotentiary and substitute in Hungary. The constitution of the country, its authorities, its courts of justice and tribunals, were placed under martial law, and the honour, property, and lives of the people, made over to the unlimited authority of a rebel, who, with armed bands, had outraged the laws and constitution of the kingdom. At length, Ferdinand V. abdicated in favour of the Archduke Francis Joseph, who, before a single stipulation had been fulfilled, which alone could give him right to wear the Hungarian Crown, declared the country in a state of rebellion, and openly proclaimed his intention of depriving it of the independence which it had preserved for a thousand years, and of incorporating it into the Austrian monarchy. His power, however, was not equal to his villany. His armies were beaten back, his own capital was threatened, and Russian aid, as his last resource, was applied for and secured. Then, and not till then, the Diet of Hungary declared the house of Lorraine-Hapsburg to be perjured in the sight of God and man, and to have forfeited all right to the Hungarian throne.

Such is a scanty outline of the origin of the tremendous conflict in which the Hungarian people are now involved. Rightly to estimate the merits of the struggle, and to compute the sum of indignities put upon this heroic nation by the House of Hapsburg, a familiar acquaintance with a long course of history brought down to the present period is absolutely necessary. Such an acquaintance, however, will show the reader, that if ever a people on earth were justified in resisting monarchical encroachment, blame cannot rest upon the Hungarians. Yet never, perhaps, was nation more shamefully belied. To the eternal infamy of that portion of our daily press which represents the aristocracy, the grossest falsehoods, the basest calumnies, the most studied and systematic invention and perversion of fiction and of fact, have been employed to conceal the true state of the case, to gloss over the wickedness of the Austrian Court, and to blacken the reputation of its indomitable antagonist. From the commencement of the recent war—for war it should be called—the *Times* has been foremost in its efforts to mislead the sympathies of the British people. Fabricated intelligence, cowardly insinuation, studious suppression of facts, and editorial comments which disgrace the venal columns even of that most profligate organ, have been unsparingly lavished upon the public mind—happily, to little purpose. The mists are clearing away—the light of truth is piercing through the thickest clouds of misrepresentation. The heart of Great Britain beats in unison with the oppressed; and Hungary, spite of the machinations of despots and their tools, is cheered on to her gallant resistance of invasion by the good wishes of the entire people of the United Kingdom.

How can we assist the Hungarians? Not by arms! Any military intervention of ours would be but the signal for a general European war, and much more would be lost in the din of battle than could possibly be gained by the largest victories. But we can show Hungary our respect of her ancient rights, and our sympathy with her under the attack which is being made upon them. We can damp the glow of despotic confidence and anticipation, by recognising that kingdom as independent. We can enter into commercial relations with her, anxious, as she has ever been, for free-trade, and thus add incalculably to her material resources. We can raise a moral atmosphere which, as Mr. Cobden suggested at the meeting on Monday, will render it impossible for Russia to obtain from this country the pecuniary supplies which will presently be wanted. And we can force upon the Government such an energetic but peaceful employment of diplomatic influence, as may serve to convince the two Emperors that their policy is the object of our unminged abhorrence. After all, opinion is what these men dread, far more than artillery, or battalions of armed men. They know well that Great Britain cannot take up a position of dissent and protest, without attracting the attention, and engaging the interest of the whole civilized world. The mailed giant may laugh at the uplifting of the spear, but point at him the finger of universal scorn, and he falters, trembles, fails, in his purposed career of crime.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

POLITICAL affairs in England are manifestly assuming an healthier aspect. That marvellous apathy which, to a great extent, seemed last year to have seized the body politic, is giving way to a promising activity. Since the opening of the session, it is true, we can point to little in the shape of positive gain in the cause of political progress; yet our advance has, in reality, been prodigious. The growth of sound principles has been slow but unceasing, and is forming a broad and secure foundation for future action. In spite, and possibly in consequence, of the stolid indifference of the Whig Government, there is a spirit of dissatisfaction abroad, which is coming out on the surface in the shape of earnest agitation. It is a good sign of national vigour and enlightenment, that, at a time when the country is governed—if so definite a term may be used to describe the official position of the Whig leaders—by a Ministry without a purpose, holding power by accident and on sufferance, that the people are instinct with the spirit of improvement, and that public opinion is gathering its forces to assert its rightful authority. This phenomenon will help to explain the fact that England advances even under the benumbing influence of aristocratic institutions; and will furnish a ready reply to those who, regardless of the most obvious facts, persist in attributing our present exalted position in the civilized world to "our glorious constitution in Church and State."

Thus it happens that at the close of a wearisome and almost unproductive session, in which nearly every measure of a reforming tendency has been stifled by the weight of aristocratic resistance, or abandoned by ministerial vacillation, there is so much political activity outside the walls of Parliament. Apathy has been replaced by life. On all sides the elements of reviving opinion are gathering and taking definite form. Leaving out of consideration the evidences of this change to be noted in the marked progress of the anti-state-church question, we observe its effect in the hearty support given to radical political principles. Look at the growing strength of the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, even in unwieldy London—the enthusiasm of its meetings, and the cordial response given to its appeals! The public confide in it because it is a reality—because it is conducted by men who have given full proof of their ability to carry it to a successful issue. A still stronger reason for its success is the absence of opposition. For the first time since the commencement of the anti-corn-law movement, is an agitation for organic reform, short of the Charter, prosecuted without being subjected to organized opposition. Chartism as a party is utterly defunct—as a power, more vigorous than ever. It has cast its skin, and will re-appear in greater strength than ever, divested of the odium which interested demagogues have thrown around it. Adversity has chastened its advocates into reason, and they can now see that their ultimate object can only be gained by going with, rather than setting themselves against, kindred movements.

Scarcely less striking as an evidence of the rapid change which is taking place in political matters, is the present position of colonial reform, as illustrated by the dinner given at Blackwall one day last week. Here were assembled men of every shade of political opinion, from the Protectionist to the Radical. Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Cobden were found in company with Lord Monteagle, Lord Lyttelton, and Mr. Adderley, to do homage to the principle of colonial self-government. As Lord Lyttelton remarked, whatever they might be at home, in colonial questions they were all Radicals. Such an unusual agreement in men of opposite political views, rallying round this principle, can scarcely fail of producing an important influence upon our future colonial policy, and preventing the transplantation of aristocratic institutions to our dependencies. The genuine assertion of this policy is really more radical than may appear. In most, if not all of our colonies, for example, it will prove a death-blow to ecclesiastical injustice. State Churches, or payments to religious sects, are not likely to be tolerated by legislative bodies in Australia, Canada, or the Cape, and we strongly suspect that the abandoned Australian Constitution, if it should be re-introduced by Ministers next session, will be denuded of those obnoxious clauses which we have lately taken occasion to condemn. A twelve-month ago, the advocacy of so broad and radical a colonial policy, by ex-officials like Lords Monteagle and Lyttelton, would not unreasonably have thrown their party into alarm, for it is really giving up aristocratic hold upon our distant dependencies. Now it is submitted to as inevitable.

The same indications are manifest in the House of Commons. Witness the serious antagonistic position adopted by the Radical party. They refuse to continue any longer as Ministerial hangers-on, or to hold their principles in abeyance in order to keep a do-nothing Ministry in office. They have found that the only chance of their

views ever gaining attention, is to speak out, and stand firm to their colours. But for this, Mr. Cobden and his friends might in vain have attempted to amend the Ordnance Estimates. Even the veteran Mr. Hume is beginning to discover, that in order to do good he must go regularly into opposition. Indeed, the present Government are flouted and brow-beaten on all hands. The Protectionists worry them, a large band of their own supporters go into the opposite lobby on the Irish Church question, and now we find the Irish members, tired of waiting upon the present occupants of office, disposed to make common cause with independent Radicals, and offer mutual aid in insisting upon some comprehensive, tangible reforms. All parties are tired of the Whigs. Inherently weak, the present Cabinet must fall when this feeling embodies itself in active opposition.

It behoves Reformers, then, of every grade, to take advantage of the favouring breeze, and hoist all their canvasses. Let the awakening sympathies of society be rightly directed. The Parliamentary recess is their session; and if Ministers and Parliament by the beginning of the new year, become impressed with the conviction that the carrying into legislative fulfilment of certain great and right principles, is of far greater consequence to the people than the maintenance of this or that party in office, their whole course of policy will be altered, and they will be glad enough to adopt some positive course of action, in order to preserve their own authority.

LORD JOHN IN THE CITY.

THE unpopularity of Lord John Russell with the middle-class citizens of London was most unmistakably manifested at the Hungarian meeting on Monday last, when his name was mentioned by Mr. Osborne in laudatory terms, in connexion with that of Lord Palmerston, touching the debate of Saturday. The expression of disapprobation was general and unequivocal. It was not a mere temporary ebullition, but a most marked, significant, and earnest declaration, that the political conduct of the Premier was repudiated and denounced by his own constituents. This was placed beyond all doubt by the fact, that when the hon. member for Middlesex by speech, and other hon. and noble members by gesture and applause, two or three times over attempted to obtain for his lordship a little temporary approbation, the manifestation of dislike gradually increased, until it seemed to pervade the entire meeting. Had Sir James Duke been present, he, too, might have learned that Whiggery—even with "something more"—finds no favour with the middle-class citizens of London.

THE PEACE CONGRESS IN PARIS.

This movement in favour of permanent international peace bids fair to be one of the most important and interesting demonstrations that has ever taken place on the continent. The French Government have given a full authorisation for the holding of the Congress in the French capital, and have expressed their warm approval of the object of the meeting, and the motives of its projectors. Many men of great influence in France have given in their adhesion to the movement, and have enrolled their names as a Committee of Organization to make effective preparations for the Congress. Among others we may mention the names of M. de Lamartine, M. Francisque Bouvet, M. Wolowski, members of the Assembly; M. Emile de Girardin, editor of "La Presse"; M. Duverprier, editor of "Le Credit"; M. Guillaumin, and M. Joseph Garnier, editors of the "Journal de Economistes"; Marquis de Rochefoucauld, M. Horace Say, M. Chevalier, and M. Cocquerel. Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and several other Members of Parliament, have signified their intention of attending the Congress, and the English delegation will comprise some hundreds of gentlemen from different parts of the United Kingdom; many also will attend as visitors without being personally identified as members of the Congress. The American people have responded warmly to the invitation sent over to them to unite in this movement. They have nominated nearly one hundred good men and true to represent them in the Congress, at the head of whom stands the venerable Joshua Giddings, Esq., who bears the honourable title of the Father of the House of Representatives, having occupied a seat in the American Legislature longer than any other member. The London Committee are making every possible arrangement to promote the comfort and pleasure of all who may participate in this friendly international demonstration. The English and American delegates will proceed in one party from London, by special train, on August the 21st, the cost to each delegate being £6 10s. first-class, and £5 10s. second-class, which will include all travelling expenses to and fro between London and Paris, and a week's hotel accommodation in Paris.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

SUPPLY VOTES.—THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

The morning sitting of Wednesday was chiefly occupied in discussing Supply votes.

On the first vote, of £165,373 for establishments at home and in the Colonies, Mr. HUME renewed his objections to the throwing away of the gunpowder used as salutes:—"Why, a Bishop cannot go from one place to another in the Colonies without receiving royal salutes!" He heard, too, that the siege operations about to take place at Chatham would cost many thousand pounds—he had seen a letter from an officer mentioning their cost at £20,000.

Mr. COBDEN called attention to the system of manufacturing-establishments carried on by Government, which the evidence before the Committee had shown to be conducted extravagantly and inefficiently.

In the Navy and Ordnance departments, he had been astonished at the loose management; the country being put to an enormous expense for a fixed establishment of superintendents not having the slightest knowledge of the business they were superintending. The powder made by Government at Waltham Abbey costs more than if it were made by eminent private makers; for nothing is put down for the cost of plant, for cottages connected, or for interest of the capital embarked in floating stock. He also attacked the system of keeping up such enormous "stores in hand"—142,000 pikes, equal to forty-seven years' consumption; 170,000 haversacks, equal to twenty-four years' consumption; 24,000 kettles, equal to eight years' consumption of kettles; 1,200,000 sand-bags, equal to thirty-four years' supply. The evil is liable to sudden aggravation from the necessity of adopting the numerous superior inventions of the day, whereby the old stocks are made totally useless. Thus, 10,000 pieces of light artillery were discarded as useless on the adoption of the continental example in using guns of heavier calibre; and just now the Prussians are using a new musket having a range of five hundred yards, which threatens to supersede the percussion-muskets, not long adopted by our army. Mr. Cobden referred to Lord Grey, as a Minister who is going in the right direction in these matters, and ought to be encouraged; he has given notice to the Australians, that after the beginning of the next financial year they must be prepared to take upon themselves the expense of their barracks and of keeping up their ordnance stores.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that the general rule should be to contract with the private dealer; but he thought Mr. Cobden pushed the case in reference to Government manufactories to an extreme. With respect to the colonies, he could not defend any unnecessary or wasteful expenditure; but, on the other hand, he thought that the course hitherto pursued should not be at once abandoned, and they should not give the colonies reason to believe that, if attacked, this country would not defend them.

The vote was agreed to.

In the discussion upon vote 5, of £71,330 for wages of artificers, Sir JAMES GRAHAM criticised the Navy and Ordnance store accounts; it amounted to a misappropriation of the sums voted by Parliament. Sir CHARLES WOOD admitted the fact. He would earnestly address himself to this subject, and would endeavour to have the store accounts put in a proper state before the next meeting of Parliament.

On vote 7, of £236,536 for works, buildings, and repairs, Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH moved as an amendment, that the vote be reduced by the sum of £19,154 which it is proposed to expend on ordnance works at Bermuda, the Mauritius, and the Ionian Islands.

As to Bermuda, he rested on the opinion of Lord Grey, that no new works should be undertaken, because he had been informed that Lord Dundonald, the Admiral on the station, and Captain Elliot, the Governor, recommended alterations in the system of defence—suggesting a flotilla of steamers as the most effective means of defence. The works at Mauritius are to go on at a rate which will complete them only in forty years: he agreed with the committee, that if they could be dispensed with so long, they could be done without altogether. As to the Ionian states, under the convention of 1817 they are bound to provide subsistence and payment for 3,000, but not to provide fortifications. But the burden of the men alone would be far beyond their whole revenue in 1817, which was £80,000 a year. It was arranged they should make a military contribution of about £35,000 a year. In 1824, it was supposed that great fortifications were necessary: it was therefore arranged that £20,000 a year for the fortifications should be taken in lieu of their military contribution.

The nature of this transaction is evident: £20,000 a year was virtually taken from the appropriations in aid of the army, and transferred, without the cognizance of Parliament, to the Ordnance.

Colonel ANSON assured Sir William Molesworth, he was labouring under a mistake in thinking that the money spent was improperly laid out; the original works have been contracted, and have been made mere works of economy. It is not the case either that the Government has robbed the army for the purpose of expending the money on the Ordnance; for the money which had been expended was to be repaid by the Ionian Islands to this country. However, this expenditure for the defences of these islands would be stopped.

Vote agreed to.

REVISION OF TAXES.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND moved the following resolution:—

That whereas a greater amount of taxation is levied upon the people than is required for the good and efficient government of the United Kingdom; and whereas large sums are expended in supporting needless places, extravagant salaries, and unnecessary works and establishments; and whereas the present taxation of the country depresses all classes, and especially the

labouring classes, by diminishing the fund for the employment of productive labour,—it is the opinion of this House, that adequate means should be forthwith adopted to reduce the expenditure of the Government.

He disclaimed association with former motions similar in terms, particularly because those former motions were hostile to the Government, which he did not intend to be. He declared that the spirit of party was dead, and he regretted that it was so; but still he found Protectionist members agreeing to his motion yet refusing to go into the lobby with Mr. Cobden, and Liberal members declaring it time to be off because they saw Protectionists supporting him. He did not deny that the revenue raised by taxation returns to the country, but insisted that the amount is excessive and the mode of levying it unjust. He quoted collateral authorities to support his opinion that the welfare and tranquillity of the country must be secured by more equal taxation. That principle was recognised in England by the *Quarterly Review*; in Trinidad, by Lord Harris; in Jamaica, by Lord Grey; in British Guiana, by Sir Robert Peel, author of the report on that colony; and again by Burke, in regard to affairs at home.

Sir CHARLES WOOD had no objection to the abstract terms of the proposition, but maintained that its principle had already been carried out to a great extent. The whole policy of recent legislation has been to transfer the burden of taxation from the poor to the rich. In the last seven years, taxes on the raw material of manufactures, and on articles of consumption used by the great body of the people, have been repealed to the amount of not less than £9,000,000; and the diminution of revenue consequent on those reductions has been made up to a great extent by the Income-tax, which falls mainly on the richer classes. Sir Charles specified reductions of personnel and expenditure under Government within the last two years—10,000 men in the army, 3,000 in the navy, the consolidation of the revenue board of the Pay Office, with reductions of the staff of the Home Office, in the Customs, and other branches of the civil service: the whole savings in money amounting to £2,361,000. In fact, reductions of expenditure have been made in every possible way, and are continued. It is not Government that seeks an increase of patronage, but the House, in calling for new inspectors, commissions, &c. As the resolutions seemed to imply a censure which Government does not deserve, he hoped the House would not consent to them.

Acting on that suggestion, somewhat later in the debate, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR moved the following amendment:—

That whereas no greater amount of taxation ought to be levied than is sufficient for the good and efficient government of the empire; and whereas, it is expedient that a searching inquiry should take place, whether some places may not have become useless, whether some salaries are not too large, and whether some works and establishments may not be unnecessary—it is the opinion of this House, that a vigilant superintendence should be exercised over the expenditure of the country in all its departments, in order that every reduction may be made therein which can be effected without detriment to the public service.

The original motion was supported by Mr. HUME, with the usual arguments against war-expenses, &c. &c. What had been done for transferring taxation from the poor to the rich, was done chiefly by Sir Robert Peel; but still £40,000,000 is levied by customs and excise on articles chiefly consumed by the labouring classes. The resolution was also supported by Mr. EWART, Mr. MILLNER GIBSON, Colonel THOMPSON, Mr. SPOONER, Mr. CHRISTOPHER, and Mr. BANKES.

Mr. ROEBUCK called upon the House to adopt the motion of Mr. Drummond rather than that of Lord Robert Grosvenor, as more plain-spoken and proper, and as truly a motion against the Government. He contrasted the present state of things with the position of affairs in 1830, when the House saw a Government with an overflowing exchequer and the Whigs with a majority on a motion for economy—Sir Henry Parnell's motion on the civil list, which ousted the Wellington Government. At that time the expenditure of the country was £49,000,000; last year it was £57,000,000. The English dominions are profoundly tranquil; the Indian war expenditure does not fall on the English treasury; and if true representative government were given to the colonies, we might bring back our troops; it is, therefore, preposterous to continue expenditure on the score of warlike necessities. He wholly denied that party was dead in that House—

It was by accident he spoke from the place he now occupied (on the Opposition side). The least trifle would split the party in two. The Protectionists at one end of the bench, the remainder of the leading Oppositionists who sat at the other, were as distinct as positive and negative electricity. None could be more opposed to each other than those who sat above and below the gangway. The bench opposite to him was totally unlike the bench behind it, and the whole House was but as a nest of partisans. He really wished, instead of all this, that there was something like a strong Government established. For his part, he would willingly give up a popular for a strong Government. He should gladly support a Government that had vigour enough to carry out its own right intentions: but he could not give his support to those paltry, hesitating fears, that feeling of shrinking from trouble, that self-deceit, which, like the wild ostrich in the bush, hid its head and thought it concealed its body. If he could force out such a Government, and force in a strong one, he would most willingly do so; and therefore he gave his cordial support to the motion of the honourable member for Surrey.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not assent to Mr. Drummond's motion, though he regarded it less as a censure on the Government than on the House itself: it condemned the manner in which the votes of that House had been given; it charged the members with misapplying the powers entrusted to them by their constituents; and it was very extraordinary to bring forward the accusation now, when a large proportion

of the House, probably 500, including the ablest debaters in Parliament, were absent. Had not Mr. Drummond been driven to take advantage of the thinness of the House at the end of the session, to bring forward a motion which he could not hope to propose at an earlier period with equal success? Lord John repeated some of Sir Charles Wood's arguments as to reductions already effected. He went back to show how the Civil List was reduced on the accession of William the Fourth, and again in the subsequent reign. He showed how taxes on popular consumption have been reduced—for instance, salt, from 15s. to 6d. a bushel; sugar, from 3d. to 14d. per pound; and how if the revenue increased in spite of reductions, it is because the wealth in this country is more productive. The great burden is the National Debt; but you cannot, without a breach of faith, get rid of that burden by any sort of hocus-pocus—the Sinking-fund will never materially diminish the capital of the Debt, and the only way of dealing with it is regularly to pay the interest. He advised the House to negative a resolution proposed not as a vote of censure upon the Government, but as a vote of censure by the members present on the members absent; and rather to adopt Lord Robert Grosvenor's amendment.

The House divided on the question "that the words proposed to be left out [the body of Mr. Drummond's resolution] stand part of the question;" which was carried, by 71 to 68. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering; and the main question was agreed to.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The House of Lords was engaged twelve hours on Friday, with a debate on the Italian policy of the British Government, raised by Lord Brougham; who moved the following resolutions:—

1. That it is the right and was the duty of the Government to require, and to obtain from foreign powers, satisfactory explanations of those recent movements in the Italian states which tend to unsettle the existing distribution of territory, and to endanger the general peace.

2. That it is inconsistent with the general interests and duty of this country to interfere in the concerns of foreign nations, as between their governments and their subjects.

3. That this House regrets to observe in the conduct of the Government, particularly as shown by the papers laid before Parliament, a want of friendly feeling towards allies to whom we are bound by treaty and by mutual acts of good-will.

These resolutions Lord Brougham backed by a long speech recapitulating the events in Northern Italy, Sicily, and Rome, with the diplomatic course taken by the British Government. As he has done before, he represented Sardinia to have been perfidious and grasping, Austria magnanimous and moderate; Lord Palmerston and his representatives extending every indulgence to Sardinia, but threats to Austria. In touching on the Roman affairs, he described how there was in the heart of Italy a French army of forty or fifty thousand men, and a park of artillery of "a hundred and twenty thousand guns." [This last item of the statement produced roars of laughter.] He pointed out that France had been invited by the Pope jointly with Austria, Spain, and Naples: her having advanced alone, therefore, constituted the beginning of new difficulties; and he urged the expediency of a general congress for the settlement of this and other difficulties in the disturbed condition of Europe. It was on Sicily that Lord Brougham expatiated with the greatest animation: he condemned the successive attempts to force liberal institutions in that country, which could only be the growth of ages; he execrated the cruelty of the Sicilians, and vindicated the clemency of the King of Naples; he censured the conduct of the British, especially that mongrel sort of animals, hideous to behold, political sailors, diplomatic vice-admirals, and speculative captains of ships; and he wound up by declaring, that in every letter of the recently-published blue-book he observed on the part of the British Government a rooted prejudice against Austria, the most important ally this country could have on the continent.

The Earl of Carlisle defended the British Government against the varying and incompatible charges, that it is now too revolutionary, or too little anxious for democratic institutions—that it is too French or too Italian. It may be the duty of a Government to demand explanations, but not to obtain them; a result which could only be enforced by war: the first resolution, therefore, was an absurd and mischievous abstract proposition. He subscribed to the general declaration that we ought not to interfere in the affairs of foreign countries; but it may be justified on some emergencies by policy and humanity: some of the proudest periods of our history display England as relieving the oppressed and rescuing Europe from the dominion of a conqueror. Lord Carlisle gave some explanation as to the position of France in Rome: France disclaims conquest or territorial aggrandisement, professes willingness to withdraw from the scene of the recent conflict, and exhibits a desire to restore the Pope, on terms that would be satisfactory to the enlightened and rational portion of his subjects. Lord Carlisle eulogized Lord Palmerston; whose days and nights, during the anarchy of Europe, have been devoted to negotiations with the single view of averting the calamities of war. In the midst of an agitated and warring world, England remains untroubled by sedition at home or convulsions abroad—her opinion and mediation respectfully invited on all hands—her officers a refuge to the distressed and friendless—her ports open to the commerce of the world: at such a time it is that noble lords come forward with their illogical and unmeaning resolutions!

The debate continued warm and long. Lord HETTERBURY reviewed the history of Sicily, to show that the liberal constitution of 1812 was unworkable; the Earl of Minto did the same, to show how Sicily

had been defrauded of her old constitution; the Earl of ARDEN ransacked the blue-book, to show the duplicity and the anti-Austrian spirit of Lord Palmerston's diplomacy; the Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended that policy; and Lord STANLEY made a speech which may be considered as the reply that Lord Brougham waived.

The House divided, with the following result—

	Present.	Proxies.	Total.
For the motion	51	45	96
Against it	45	63	108

Ministerial majority 12

FIXED DUTY ON CORN.

Mr. HERRIES, on Friday, moved a resolution declaring it expedient, in the actual condition of the public revenue, to impose a moderate fixed duty on the importation of corn. He again advanced his representation that the revenue needs reinforcement; and contended that such a duty would be a tax not upon the consumer but on the foreign producer, acting as a protection only when prices were extremely low. Sir CHARLES WOOD repudiated the offered help to the revenue, and declared that the people would not tolerate a duty on corn. In the Protectionist and Free-trade contest that ensued, Mr. COBDEN and Mr. DISRAELI were the most distinguished and animated combatants. The first-named gentleman said:—

If hon. gentlemen meant to propose a tax on corn, let them do it honestly, and let it be done at the mill [cheers and laughter]. They had no petitions for a fixed duty. He had seen a petition from the West Riding, praying for moderate protection to all interests and for a moderate fixed duty on corn. They said that they would impose the fixed duty for the sake of the revenue, but then they told the farmers that it was with the view of giving them protection [hear, hear]. This was the new dodge [laughter]. One might suppose the Protectionists to be actors on a stage, who whispered aside to each other, and assumed that they were not heard by the audience, because their language within the House was so different to their language out of doors, that unless they had some such notion, they could not possibly speak in the way they did [much laughter]. What a way in which to get up an agitation! If the hon. gentleman came to him, he would give him a lesson in agitation. The hon. member for Buckinghamshire was the head of a great party. A great party wanted some principles [hear, hear]. They would not have protection—they had not courage to fight that battle. The only principle they had was a bread-tax [laughter].

Mr. DISRAELI replied:—

Alas! that they should have come to a period when in Parliament, which was still held to be a classical assembly, they should hear such words as "shams" and "dodges" [hear, hear]. But, talk of shams and dodges, he wanted to know what could be found in the history of political agitation more ostentatious in the commencement, more violent in assurance, more lame and impotent in the achievement—what more lacking in earnestness, enthusiasm, and fervour, than financial reform? [cheers.] The hon. gentleman (Mr. Cobden) said that out of doors they had told the farmers that nothing but a recurrence to protection could redeem their fortunes, and yet had brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the burdens upon real property. What inconsistency was there between the dogmas out of doors and the motion in that House? The hon. member—a great doctor in the political art, a Gamaliel at whose feet they were all to sit—[laughter]—speaking of him (Mr. Disraeli) as in a position which he really had never had the ambition to occupy, and pretended not to occupy, and of his friends, said, "I'll give you some good advice: You have a great principle, but you shrink from avowing it—that principle is protection." Yet, within ten minutes afterwards, the hon. gentleman said, "You'll never catch the floating intellect of the country until you get rid of the nonsense of protection" [hear, hear]. Such was the inconsistent language of the adroit politician who offered to give them lessons. Why he would be ashamed to meet a mob at the hustings with such rhetoric.

Mr. OSBORNE, despairing of another opportunity, attempted to turn the discussion upon Hungarian affairs; but was stopped by an appeal to the Speaker on the point of order. Mr. ROXBURGH called upon the House to do something for the country, by proceeding to business, and forwarding a few of the many bills before it. Mr. Herries's motion was withdrawn.

AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.

On the order for going into a committee of ways and means in the House of Commons, on Saturday,

Mr. BROTHERTON, with reference to a notice given by the hon. member for Middlesex, wished to know whether that hon. member could, consistently with the rules of the House, bring forward matter which had no connexion whatever with the order of the day?

Mr. OSBORNE begged to assure the hon. member, who seemed so anxious about a scrupulous observance of the forms of the House, that in delivering the observations which he thought it his duty to make, he should adhere as closely as any hon. member could desire to the strictest regulations of order. In thus calling attention to the advance of Russian troops into the kingdom of Hungary, he did not hesitate to assert, that he was occupying the time of hon. members with a subject in which the people of this country took a very strong interest; for the question relating to this advance of Russian troops was not merely an Hungarian, but a European question, and one which was not only European, but more English than any question could be considered that related immediately to that part of the

continent of Europe in which Hungary was situated. There had been, he regretted to say, a great deal of misrepresentation with regard to Hungarian affairs, and great ignorance prevailed as to the real bearing of this question. There were people so grossly ignorant upon this subject, as to laugh at the mention of the free and independent people of Hungary; but Hungary was free and independent, and he earnestly hoped that she would ever continue to be free and independent. Hungary never had been a portion of Austria, and she had been a free state ever since the year 1,000. Within five years after we obtained a Parliament in England Hungary established her own Diet and her own municipal institutions. She was an oasis of liberty amidst a desert of despotism. Several times her free institutions had been given, and agreed to, and confirmed. On the 11th of April, 1790, Leopold took the oaths as her sovereign, declaring her to be free and independent. In 1848 the ex-Emperor Ferdinand guaranteed to her a separate existence, a free press, and a free Legislature, but in the most perfidious manner he broke that oath in 1849. Again he would ask—in what manner was Hungary less free and less independent than other states? She was to the full as independent as Hanover, or any other kingdom attached to a larger power. But the oaths taken to her had been broken—broken by means of some of the mental reservations with which Charles I. in this country took oaths that he never meant to keep. Under the mischievous influence of a woman—the Queen Henrietta Maria—oaths were taken in England which were broken as freely as those of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand, and in both cases these crimes were committed under female influence—in the latter under the Archduchess Sophia, through whose agency the ex-Emperor Ferdinand had been made a mere puppet in the hands of Metternich and Windischgrätz. He confessed that for his part he thought that we had seen the last of the Holy Alliance, but he regretted that the embers of that fire were still smouldering. He regretted that in another place—not that appointed for unfortunate spirits—but in another place by no means distant from the house in which he was then speaking, there might be an ex-Foreign Minister vindictive and maintaining the principles of the Holy Alliance. There might be heard notes from the melancholy drone of a Scotch bagpipe lamenting over the lost glories of an ancient ally. In his opinion, our best and one of our most ancient rules would be to adhere to the principles of liberty; therefore he should say, that we were bound to aid the cause of Hungary, and not to listen to those who talked as if the Emperor Francis Joseph had a real claim to the kingdom of Hungary. In Hungary he was a usurper; to the Hungarians he was a foreigner; he was not able to take the throne of that country; he was their King neither *de facto* nor *de jure*. By the constitution of that country, established in 1696, and again in 1790, and again sworn to in 1848, the King of Hungary could not be discharged from his duties without the consent of the Diet; neither could a Regent be appointed without the consent of the Diet. The Emperor Francis Joseph, though he might be Emperor of Austria, was not King of Hungary. The Diet was therefore now pursuing a righteous course. Further, he would say, and it was most important that this fact should likewise be borne in mind, that this movement in Hungary was not a Republican movement, nor had it any connexion with the condition of France or of any other country. It was a movement originating many years since, and only now approaching its consummation. The whole constitution of Hungary was essentially aristocratic, and the people of Hungary were as ardently attached to their own aristocracy as the middle classes of this country were to the institutions of England. The popular party in Hungary was an aristocratic party. The aristocracy of Hungary had always been distinguished by a wish to vindicate the rights of the people, and to promote and extend free institutions; but the Austrian Government had uniformly resisted any reforms. Who was it that in 1772 abolished serfdom in Hungary? The Hungarian aristocracy. Who in 1832 instituted the first great reforms? The aristocracy of Hungary. Who first established the liberty of the press? A man to whom he might justly apply the phrase *clarum et venerabile nomen*—the President Kossuth, who, for publishing the debates of the Hungarian Chamber, was condemned to imprisonment for four years. Kossuth was borne into power upon the shoulders of the Hungarian people. In 1848 he abolished all the feudal privileges, enfranchised the copyhold lands, and abolished obnoxious duties; and for conferring these benefits upon his country he had been held up to the opprobrium of the English people. He (Mr. Osborne) considered that Kossuth stood in the same position which Washington had occupied, and expressed the undoubted opinions of a great, free, and liberal nation. He might be told this was a war of races—a war of the Magyars against the Slovaks. But that was not the case. The great proportion of the Slovaks had now made common cause with the Magyars, and, although the people of a portion of the Slovak provinces were acting with the Austrians, they consisted of the Croats, who were nothing more than a set of bandit-like savages. He regretted that the noble lord (Lord John Russell) had, the other day, in referring to this rising of a nation in defence of its privileges and rights, used the term "insurrection."

Lord J. RUSSELL wished to explain that when he had used the term "insurrection," which seemed to him the most proper term he could use, he did not

use it in a sense which could be implied as expressing any opinion whether it was a just insurrection or an unprovoked and unjust insurrection [hear, hear].

Mr. OSBORNE proceeded to say, that when a levy *en masse* was made for the defence of the liberties of Hungary, in 1741, the term used in the documents directing that levy was "*insurrectio*." That was the legal term in Hungary for such movements, and he hoped that insurrections of this kind might long be the fashion; for it was in such an insurrection that Hampden died, and by such an insurrection the liberties of this country had been preserved in 1688 [hear, hear]. The Government of Austria had been spoken of in another place as the paternal Government of our ancient ally. Why, what had been the conduct of this paternal Government? Need he refer to the atrocities perpetrated in Galicia, where the peasant had been set against the noble, and the noble against the peasant? Need he remind them that this paternal Government had on the one hand bombarded Venice and Milan, and on the other, Presburg and Pesth? Need he remind them that this paternal Government had invited the barbarian Cossack to ravage Europe, and had countenanced the order of the Russian General (Paskiewitch), that all Hungarians wearing the national colours should be publicly whipped? Or need he refer to the excesses of that modern Attila, General Haynau? Need he remind them of the villages which had been burnt down in Hungary by this paternal Government; or would they forget the paternal kindness which flogged ladies of rank [hear, hear], and shot prisoners of war? [hear, hear.] This was the conduct of the paternal Government of our ancient ally, which met with such strong sympathy in another place. He would pass over the commercial advantages which this country might derive from a recognition of the free and independent kingdom of Hungary—for our ancient ally had always imposed a duty of 60 per cent. upon English merchandise; but there was another question which in his opinion was of much greater importance. This was not a mere struggle for Hungarian independence. He looked upon the struggle now going on in Europe as a conflict between the two principles of despotism and constitutional government. It was a struggle which had commenced in Hungary, but God knew where it would end. If this Cossack invasion was tolerated, the last barrier between Russia and Constantinople would be swept away, and Hungary would become a mere dependence of the Russian empire. He believed there were persons in another place who wished to see Hungary become a Russian province, and those persons had endeavoured to throw obloquy upon a Foreign Minister (Lord Palmerston) of whom he (Mr. Osborne) would say that he was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in this country [hear, hear]. The hon. member concluded by moving an address to the Crown for any papers connected with the advance of Russian troops into the kingdom of Hungary, and any communications which had passed between the British Government and any foreign Governments on the subject.

Mr. M. MILNES seconded the resolution. His (Mr. Milnes') belief was that the public peace could only be secured by liberal institutions. He saw no reason for believing that Austria would not have conceded free institutions to Hungary, but this intervention would be a most impassable obstacle. The object of Russia, avowed and open, was to discourage free institutions; and therefore he would ask the noble lord to use his influence to obtain for Austria independent action, so as that she should not be obliged to go to Petersburg for her foreign or domestic policy.

Mr. ROXBURGH made a practical suggestion:—

He wanted to see whether they could not make this a practical question by some appeal on the part of England to all the great nations of Europe to arrange and settle the disputes now going on. He entreated the noble lord the Foreign Secretary to reflect on what consequences might flow to civilized Europe from what was now passing in Hungary. Let the noble lord consider, too, how this country might be affected by it. Suppose that Russia, with her enormous army, were victorious, and crushed the Hungarian people, did she not thereby also crush Austria, for Austria was great only by the union of her manifold populations? If Russia, then, crushed Hungary and Austria, what should keep her from Constantinople? and, when there, who could say how soon she might interfere with our Indian empire? This was not a fantastic idea, for Egypt now connected England with her Indian dominions, our highway to the latter lying through the Red Sea. If Russia were at Constantinople she would soon be in Syria and Egypt; and then we should have war on our own hands under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Therefore, he thought the people of England were directly interested in this matter; and it would not do to shut one's eyes and say, "We are a peaceable people; we do not want war; we are afraid of war; we want cotton spinning, linen-spinning, and woollen-spinning, and the profits thereof!" [hear, hear, and laughter]. He knew they wanted all those things, but they should not have them unless they were a great and mighty people [cheers]. We thought war a dreadful calamity; but there were calamities still more dreadful. Subjugation to despotism—the subversion of all the honour of a great people, and of all their high aspirations after liberty and power—this was worse than war. England, great and mighty, and secure from danger, as she was, ought to take upon herself the character of an arbitrator, to go among the nations, and say, "Listen to us, listen to our suggestions, for he that militates against the principles of international policy must not count on our support." The House might depend upon it that in such a case Russia and other powers would be obedient, not to England, but to reason; not to our arms, but to the suggestions which humanity had dictated [cheers].

Colonel THOMPSON believed that England had the same interest now which she ever had in the support

of constitutional principles throughout Europe; and the most peaceful man in the country, however much he might abhor war, would esteem that individual a coward who was afraid to look out of his window and cry "stop thief!" [hear, and a laugh]. The spirit of the English people was with freedom everywhere. The first-born of freedom themselves, they looked for nothing more earnestly than for the success of their youngest brethren in every rightful claim they possessed to liberty [hear].

Mr. MACGREGOR viewed the interference of Austria with Hungary as a great misfortune.

Lord C. HAMILTON expressed his belief that the unfortunate peasants of Hungary were deserving of sincere commiseration. The noble lord contended that the object and policy of Kossuth was to restore the old constitution of Hungary, under which there had existed such monstrous abuses, under which 230,000 magnates enjoyed, amongst other privileges, freedom from arrest, exemption from taxes, tolls, corporal punishment, imprisonment, and military service, and under which the most outrageous tyranny was exercised over the people, who were not even allowed to vote for the return to the Parliament of any but magnates. He believed that the magnates were now fighting for the restoration of those privileges, and endeavouring, under the name of liberty, to inflict that feudal constitution again upon the Hungarian people.

Lord PALMERSTON then addressed the House in a masterly and telling speech, which was received with general favour. In referring to the importance of a good understanding with Austria, he said:—

Austria is a most important element in the balance of European power [hear]. Austria stands in the centre of Europe, a barrier against encroachment on the one side, and against invasion on the other. The political independence and liberties of Europe are bound up, in my opinion, with the maintenance and integrity of Austria as a great European power; and, therefore, anything which contends by direct, or even remote contingency, to weaken and to cripple Austria, but still more to reduce her from the position of a first-rate power to that of a secondary state, must be a great calamity to Europe, and one which every Englishman ought to deprecate, and to try to prevent [hear, hear]. However, it is perfectly true, as has been stated, that for a long course of time Austria has not been a favourite with the Liberal party in Europe. Austria, by the course of policy which she has pursued, has, in the opinion of a great part of the continent, been identified with obstruction to progress [hear, hear]. That circumstance, unfortunately, has made her proportionately a favourite in the eyes of some; and when we hear such declamations in favour of Austria, I would warn the Austrian Government not to trust too much to those protestations [hear, hear].

He then made the following clear statement with regard to the Hungarian question:—

The House will not expect me to follow those who have spoken to-day by endeavouring to pass judgment either way between the Austrian Government and the Hungarian nation [hear, hear]. I say the Hungarian nation, because, in spite of what has fallen from the noble lord opposite (Lord C. Hamilton), I do believe, from the information I have received—and I do not pretend I may not be mistaken—but I firmly believe that in this war between Austria and Hungary there is enlisted on the side of Hungary the hearts and souls of the whole people of that country [cheers]. I believe that the other races, distinct from the Magyars, have forgotten the former feuds that existed between them and the Magyar population, and that the greater portion of the people have engaged in what they consider a great national contest [cheers]. It is true, as my hon. and gallant friend has said, that Hungary has for centuries been a state which, though united with Austria by the link of the Crown, has nevertheless been separate and distinct from Austria by its own complete constitution [hear, hear]. That constitution has many defects, but some of those defects were, I believe, remedied not long ago [hear, hear], and it is not the only ancient constitution on the continent that was susceptible of great improvement [hear]. There were means probably within the force and resources of the constitution itself to reform it, and it might have been hoped that those improvements would have been carried into effect [hear, hear]. But, so far as I understand the matter, I take the present state of the case to be this:—Without going into the details of mutual complaints as to circumstances which have taken place within the last year or year and a half, I take the question that is now to be fought for on the plains of Hungary to be this—whether Hungary shall continue to maintain its separate nationality as a distinct kingdom, and with a constitution of its own, or whether it is to be incorporated more or less in the aggregate constitution that is to be given to the Austrian empire? [cheers.] It is a most painful sight to see such forces as are now arrayed against Hungary proceeding to a war fraught with such tremendous consequences on a question that it might have been hoped would be settled peacefully [hear, hear]. It is of the utmost importance to Europe that Austria should remain great and powerful; but it is impossible to disguise from ourselves that, if the war is to be fought out, Austria must thereby be weakened [hear, hear]; because, on the one hand, if the Hungarians should be successful, and their success should end in the entire separation of Hungary from Austria, it will be impossible not to see that this will be such a dismemberment of the Austrian empire as will prevent Austria from continuing to occupy the great position she has hitherto held among European powers [hear]. If, on the other hand, the war being fought out to the uttermost, Hungary should, by superior forces, be entirely crushed, Austria, in that battle will have crushed her own right arm [cheers]. Every field that is laid waste is an Austrian resource destroyed—every man that perishes upon the field among the Hungarian ranks is an Austrian soldier deducted from the defensive forces of the empire [cheers]. Laying aside those other most obvious considerations that have been touched upon as to the result of a successful war, the success of which is brought about by foreign aid—laying that wholly aside, it is obvious that even the success of Austria, if it is simply a success of force, will inflict a deep wound on the fabric and frame of the Austrian empire [cheers]. It is therefore much to be desired, not simply on the

principle of general humanity, but on the principle of sound European policy, and from the most friendly regard to the Austrian empire itself—it is, I say, devoutly to be wished that this great contest may be brought to a termination by some amicable arrangement between the contending parties, which shall, on the one hand, satisfy the national feelings of the Hungarians, and, on the other hand, not leave to Austria another and a larger Poland within her empire [cheers]. Her Majesty's Government have not, in the present state of the matter, thought that any opportunity has as yet presented itself that could enable them, with any prospect of advantage, to make any official communication of those opinions which they entertain on this subject. I say official, as contradistinguished from opinions expressed in a more private and confidential manner; but undoubtedly, if any occasion were to occur that should lead them to think the expression of such opinions would tend to a favourable result, it would be the duty of the Government not to let such an opportunity pass by [cheers].

With a general defence of the foreign policy of the Government, he laid down the principles which he thought ought to guide us in our dealings with other countries:—

I agree with those who think—and I know there are many in this country who entertain the opinion—that there are two objects which England ought peculiarly to aim at. One is to maintain peace, the other is to count for something in the transactions of the world [cheers]; that it is not fitting that a country occupying such a proud position as England—that a country having such various and extensive interests, should lock herself up in a simple regard to her own internal affairs, and should be a mute and passive observer of everything that is going on around [hear, hear]. It is quite true that it may be said, "Your opinions are but opinions, and you express them against our opinions, who have at our commands large armies to back them—what are opinions against armies?" Sir, my answer is, opinions are stronger than armies [cheers]. Opinions, if they are founded in truth and justice, will, in the end, prevail against the bayonets of infantry, the fire of artillery, and the charges of cavalry [loud cheers]. Therefore I say, that, armed by opinion, if that opinion is pronounced with truth and justice, we are indeed strong, and in the end likely to make our opinions prevail, and I think that what is happening on the whole surface of the continent of Europe is a proof that this expression of mine is a truth [hear, hear]. The several powers of Europe have at last learned the truth of the opinion expressed by Mr. Canning, "That those who have checked improvement because it is innovation, will one day or other be compelled to accept innovation when it has ceased to be improvement" [cheers]. I say, then, that it is our duty not to remain passive spectators of events that in their immediate consequences affect other countries, but which in their remote and certain consequences are sure to come back with disastrous effect upon us; that, so far as the courtesies of international intercourse may permit us to do so, it is our duty, especially when our opinion is asked, as it has been on many occasions on which we have been blamed for giving it, to state our opinions, founded on the experience of this country—an experience that might have been, and ought to have been, an example to less fortunate countries [hear, hear]. At the same time I am quite ready to admit that interference ought not to be carried to the extent of endangering our relations with other countries. All we can justly do is to take advantage of any opportunities that may present themselves in which the counsels of friendship and peace may be offered to the contending parties [hear, hear].

Lord D. STUART rejoiced at the speech of his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [cheers]. It was a speech which did him great honour, and nothing would contribute so largely to confirm that popularity in the country which he was happy to see his noble friend enjoy [renewed cheers]. His noble friend had spoken of the necessity of having Austria strong and potent, in order to maintain a balance of power in Europe. That, too, had been his (Lord D. Stuart's) opinion so long as he saw the chance of Austria fulfilling that part; but Austria as a power was now effete. Having called in Russia to her aid, she by that act, as his noble friend had well shown, had destroyed herself for ever as one of the great European powers. Whatever henceforth she might acquire, would serve only to aggrandize the power of Russia. This alone made it more important than ever that the interest of Hungary should be maintained [hear, hear].

Mr. WYLD pointed to the commercial consequences of Russia's success. If Russia, establishing herself as she had done over the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, should acquire power also in Transylvania, she would be able, by her entire control over the Danube, to shut us out of one of our most important markets. £16,000,000 of British manufactures were annually brought into the territories of Hungary and Transylvania; Great Britain, therefore, had a most material interest in all these questions.

Mr. OSBORNE said, as the noble Foreign Secretary had intimated that there had been no official communications on the subject, he would not press his amendment, which was withdrawn accordingly, and the report of Ways and Means received.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord BROUGHAM, after referring to the above debate, repeated a similar question to that he had put a short time since, whether there had been since that time any recognition of Kossuth and the Hungarian insurgents by her Majesty's government.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had only to say that there had been no alteration in the circumstances in which England stood with regard to Hungary since he had answered his noble and learned friend's former question, therefore there could be no such recognition as that referred to.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

On Monday, the House of Commons proceeded to consider the amendments to the Clergy Relief Bill.

Mr. MULLINGS, in moving a clause of which he had given notice, said that as the bill now stood, if a living was under sequestration, and the clergyman

sent the required declaration to his bishop, the bishop would be compelled at once to enter sentence of deprivation; and a dishonest debtor would thus be enabled to defeat the claims of his creditor. The hon. gentleman moved a clause providing, that when the preferment of a clergyman who wished to withdraw from the church was under sequestration, the bishop of the diocese should not be compelled to record in his registry the sentence of deprivation until such sequestration should be relaxed or satisfied.

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the clause, observing that it would enable those clergymen who had incurred debts or subjected their livings to sequestration to continue in their preferments preaching doctrines at variance with those of the church of which they were ministers.

Mr. BOUVIER concurred in the objection of the right hon. gentleman to the proposed clause. He considered that livings ought not to be made a security for creditors. The bill would impose no hardship upon creditors, because clergymen were now liable to deprivation for spiritual or moral offences, and, in case of such deprivation, of course the security of the creditors would be taken away.

On the motion of Dr. NICHOLL, the declaration, which, as it stood in the bill, he conceived to be very loose, was amended so as to run in the following terms:—"I, A. B., do solemnly declare that I dissent from the doctrines and discipline, or from the doctrine or from the discipline of the united Church of England and Ireland, as the case may be, and that I cannot any longer conscientiously officiate as a minister thereof."

Mr. GOULBURN objected to that part of the bill which made parties who had been clergymen of the Church of England eligible to sit in Parliament after the lapse of one year from the date of making the declaration under the bill. Such a provision gave a privilege to seceding clergymen, which was not granted to those who adhered conscientiously to the vows they had made. He therefore moved an amendment, providing that no person who had been a member of the Church of England should be qualified by anything contained in the bill to sit in the House of Commons.

Mr. STAFFORD, as a member of the select committee on the bill, stated that all its members were unanimously in favour of this part of the measure as it now stood, considering it right to place a clergyman who left the Church precisely in the same position as if he had never belonged to it.

Mr. SPOONER supported the amendment.

Mr. BOUVIER thought that if clergymen of the Church of England were excluded from the House of Commons because their clerical duties were conceived to be incompatible with Parliamentary duties, the incapacity of a man who had entered the Church to sit in that House should cease as soon as he ceased to be a clergyman. He did not believe that clergymen would be induced to leave the Church by light and trivial motives,—for the purpose, for instance, of getting into Parliament.

Mr. GOULBURN never meant to imply that existing clergymen would be actuated by such motives. What he said was, that the present bill held out inducements to new persons lightly to enter the Church, because they knew that under its provisions they could quit the Church whenever they liked and change their profession.

After some observations from Mr. Fox, in support of the provision in the bill, the amendment was negatived without a division.

SUNDAY TRADING.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill, Sir G. GREY suggested to Mr. Hindley, who had charge of the bill, whether, in the last week of the session, when there was so little chance of his passing the bill, and so much business was before the House, he would not do better to withdraw it. He did not object to the principle of the measure, but the whole difficulty of a bill of this kind consisted in its details. Mr. HINDLEY declined to adopt this suggestion; but, after some time lost in conversation, Mr. B. WALL moved, that the second reading be postponed to Wednesday week, the day after the prorogation, as is at present understood—and the House divided, when the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 29, the numbers being 55 to 26, the bill being postponed accordingly.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The House then went into committee on the Cruelty to Animals Bill, when it was agreed to exempt Scotland from the operation of the measure. Mr. W. BROWN intimating his intention of bringing in a bill with reference to that country on this subject next session.

Mr. HENRY moved a clause to the effect that in the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to any animal or animals in steeple-chasing, the rider or riders, or owner or owners, shall be deemed to have been guilty of cruelty, and for every such offence should be subject to a penalty not exceeding £100.

Mr. MACKINNON thought the insertion of the proposed clause would be injurious to the bill. If they adopted a clause against steeple-chasing, the same argument might be urged with regard to horse-racing or hunting, and at length a gentleman would not be able to take a solitary ride in his own park without being informed against if he happened to take a leap over a hurdle. Nothing was so injurious as over-legislation [loud laughter, and cries of "Smoke! smoke!"]

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, if there should be a division he would vote for the insertion of the clause, though he did not like it in its present form,

because it recognised steeple-chasing as being lawful to a certain extent.

Colonel THOMPSON asked whether a postboy did or did not drive a horse when he sat upon it? If he did, then over-riding came within the second clause against over-driving. Steeple-chasing ought to be checked, but he thought it would be better to leave it to be suppressed by the influence of public opinion rather than by legislative enactment.

Mr. PRYSE, as a country gentleman, felt bound to say a word in favour of steeple-chasing. He had been present at many a steeple-chase, and he was happy to say that no accident had ever occurred to any individual. If the hon. member would come down into Wales and see a steeple-chase, he (Mr. Pryse) would lend him one of his best horses [laughter].

The clause was negatived by a majority of 8, the numbers 50 to 58; and the remaining clauses were agreed to.

PROTECTION OF FEMALES.

The Protection of Women Bill having been committed, and the first clause put relating to the procuring and soliciting of women, a conversation ensued on the proposed amendment, Mr. ROEBUCK moving that the clause apply to females under the age of 18 only.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would vote for the amendment, if the hon. member for Sheffield would make it 21 instead of 18 years of age.

Mr. ROEBUCK assented, and the committee divided, when the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 57; the numbers, 80 to 23.

Other amendments proposed by Mr. ANSTAY were negatived without dividing, after which various amendments were made, and the bill was ordered to be reported on the following day.

MARRIAGES OF AFFINITY.

On the consideration of the amendments to the Marriage Bill being moved,

Mr. GOULBURN intimated his intention of offering every opposition to the bill if it were intended to press it beyond the present stage.

Mr. S. WORTLEY said, he had been anxious to have the report considered that evening, in order that the bill might stand for a third reading this session, but after the statement of his right hon. friend, he would adopt the suggestion and withdraw it after the present stage. The question, however, was one which had excited a considerable degree of interest, and unless the heads of the Church took it into consideration, he should feel it to be his duty to renew the bill next year.

Mr. LAW could not allow the opportunity to pass without saying that so long as he held a seat in that House he should offer every opposition in his power to the introduction of a bill of this kind [hear, hear].

The bill was ordered to be read a third time that day six months.

STATE OF IRELAND.

At eight o'clock the House re-assembled, when

Mr. HORSMAN moved an address, praying her Majesty to take into consideration the unhappy state of Ireland, representing that a wise legislation might lay the foundation of prosperity in that country, accusing past legislation for Ireland, special and permanent, of deficiency, and praying her Majesty to direct the attention of the Government to the evidence laid before Parliament, which furnished ample materials for a solid, profound, and regenerative legislation. Commencing with a description of the state of Ireland, he proceeded to investigate the causes. The famine, he observed, was not the cause of one-tenth of the evil; bad and careless and criminal legislation was the real cause of all, and especially the Poor-law, a rotten Poor-law from the first, which was made to bear a burden beyond the capability of such a law to sustain. He then came to the essential question, what was to be done? Taking the union of Ballina as a sample, he showed that the evils were of a permanent character, to be remedied gradually by the infusion of fresh capital and proprietors; that the general destitution was mainly promoted by bad agriculture and dependence upon the potato—the social curse of Ireland; and that the redundant population must be diminished by emigration—the one thing needful for Ireland, since security of property could not co-exist with unlimited destitution, the effect of over-population. This measure must be accompanied by a well-regulated Poor-law, with a limited liability, and reduced area of taxation, and the workhouse-test.

Sir W. SOMMERVILLE defended the measures of Government, some of which, devised to meet extraordinary emergencies, had been eminently successful, exculpating the Poor-law, in particular, from the blame cast upon it by Mr. Horsman, who, he observed, had suggested no practical remedy which had not been debated over and over again. Government could, at best, only offer palliatives, and these had been offered with no niggard hand. Mr. Horsman had asked what hope there was for the future? First, there was a prospect of a bountiful harvest; and, next, the diminution in the amount of distress and in the number of outrages afforded ground for believing that we were on the eve of better times. He met the motion with a direct negative.

Mr. STAFFORD refused to recognise the doctrine that Parliament was responsible for the late Irish measures, which were the work of the Government; and he reviewed, and to some extent re-argued, several of those measures, amidst manifestations of impatience in the House.

Mr. SHIEL made a caustic reply to Mr. Horsman, and defended ministers. Who would say that they were not entitled to allowance for difficulties almost insurmountable? Yet Mr. Horsman now set down

in his motion a censure upon them for the temporary measures they had adopted for the relief of Ireland. Faults may have been committed, but he denied that "the benevolent intentions of Parliament" had not been realized; and if faults had been committed, they were as nothing compared with the relief which had been afforded—the millions of lives saved by the generosity of England. Then Mr. Horsman found fault with the permanent measures. The Government had to choose between the poor-house and the charnel-house, and they chose the former. Mr. Horsman proposed to devise a legislation that should be "at once solid, profound, and regenerative." He did not venture to discuss this unfathomable legislation, but he believed that the urgent evils of Ireland were such as defied human legislation, and could only be healed by an Almighty hand.

On the motion of The O'GORMAN MAHON the debate and the House were adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—In considering the Lords' amendments to the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, Sir JOHN ROMILLY, on Wednesday, moved amendments to modify a clause introduced by the Lords, authorizing the Commissioners under the bill to sell estates when the income should not exceed one-half of the expenses. That clause was generally disapproved by members of the House of Commons; and Sir John Romilly received support in limiting the operation of the clause to the net income, instead of the gross income, with some further alteration in the same spirit. He also moved to reject a provision introduced by the Lords, allowing poundage to certain ushers: it was inconsistent with the spirit of the existing practice in Chancery. With these exceptions, the Lords' amendments were agreed to.

MINOR IRISH REFORMS.—Sir WILLIAM SOMMERVILLE has obtained leave to bring in three separate bills,—one to establish county boards and district boards for managing the fiscal affairs of counties; another to secure the safety of public roads and highways in Ireland, in regard to accidents and offences; a third to enact sanitary laws for Ireland: the bills to stand over for consideration during the recess. Sir William has also announced as in preparation, a bill to improve the prison discipline of Ireland.

IRISH PARTY COLLISION AT DOLLY'S BRAE.—Mr. MOORE, moving for papers, called attention, on Thursday, to the "outrages lately committed at Castlewellan": he and several other members indignantly complained that the military had not effectually interfered, and that the whole affair had not been prevented by the re-enactment of the Party Processions Act. Sir WILLIAM SOMMERVILLE replied, that the act had not been renewed because Government had hoped that the common sense of all parties had rendered the renewal unnecessary. As to the occurrence at Dolly's Brae, it was very recent, and he had not had time to inquire into the facts; but he would do so. Some members pressing for a renewal of the Party Processions Act, Mr. LABOUCHERE observed, that if such proceedings could be put down by the concurrence of men of character and influence without distinction of class, the object would be much better gained than by an act of Parliament.—Motion withdrawn. On Friday, Lord JOCELYN defended his father, the Earl of Roden; who had endeavoured to prevent the Orange processions in Ireland, but not succeeding, had appeared among the Orangemen to keep them peaceful. On this topic, Sir GEORGE GREY announced, for next session, a bill to prohibit all party processions. Meanwhile, all processions calculated to inspire terror and disturb the peace are illegal at common law.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—On Wednesday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL requested members who had notices or orders of the day which would take precedence of supply, to come to some arrangement with him so as to allow the public business to be advanced. He proposed that those orders and notices which were fixed for being proceeded with on going into committee of supply, should on Monday next at twelve o'clock stand in reference to all other business and to each other as they stood at present; the House continuing to sit from twelve o'clock to four, five, or six, and resuming again after the usual interval, to proceed with the appointed business of the evening. Mr. BOUVIER assented, if other members would do the same; Mr. HUME would not resist, provided his statement on Guiana could be laid before the House; Mr. STUART WORTLEY and Mr. HORSMAN did not object, if they could be secured six hours a-piece. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that all should be accommodated as far as practicable.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—The House having gone into committee, on Thursday, on the advance of money (Athlone to Galway) Railway Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM expressed his earnest hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give an assurance that this enormous advance of £600,000 to one single railway would not be made a precedent of.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that having already declined to give such a pledge to another hon. member, he could not consistently make the promise suggested. Full and tangible security was taken for the amount, and the loan would give employment to those whom it was essentially necessary to save from starvation.

DISEMBODIED MILITIA BILL.—In committee on the disembodied militia bill, Mr. HUME expressed his hope that next year measures would be taken to put an end to this expensive nuisance. Mr. F. MAULE replied that the militia force had become a mere skeleton, vacancies occurring were not filled

up, so that the object of the hon. member was gradually in course of attainment.

THE PILOTAGE BILL.—Upon the second reading of this Bill, in the House of Commons on Friday, Sir GEORGE CLERK insisted that it would embarrass our relations with countries with which we have reciprocity treaties, and would injuriously affect the interest of that numerous class the pilots; and he threatened to resist the bill unless it were altered. Mr. LABOUCHERE contended that the difficulties were imaginary; and that, being merely permissive, the bill could not be injurious; but he promised to consider alterations in wording, suggested by Dr. Nicholl. After debate, the bill was read a second time, and committed *pro forma*; to be reprinted.

SITES OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS (SCOTLAND) BILL.—On the second reading of this Bill, on Thursday, Lord REDESDALE opposed the bill, and complained of the manner in which it had passed the House of Commons. He opposed the bill because it makes a great alteration of the Scotch law without sufficient deliberation. The Dissenters of Scotland are placed on the same footing as the Established Church in this country with respect to the holding of land; since the bill makes all office-bearers in congregations trustees *officii virtute*. Had it not been for the way in which bills pass at this period of the session in the House of Commons, it would never have reached their Lordships; every one of its stages in the House of Commons had been taken after half-past twelve o'clock at night. Lord CAMPBELL contended that the bill had been deliberately considered in the House of Commons. The Earl of ABERDEEN said, it only carried out the provisions of a bill passed several years ago. Lord BEAUMONT said, it only enables parties to do that cheaply, which they can now do at considerable expense. Ultimately the bill was read a second time. On Monday, Lord CAMPBELL moved that it be read a third time on Tuesday. Lord REDESDALE submitted an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day three months, and, on a division, the amendment was carried by a majority of 6—the numbers 23 to 17.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—On Thursday, Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for regulating the County Expenditure in Ireland, and to abolish the grand-jury system; also, two other Irish Bills; but they are not proceeded with this session. On Friday, Sir G. GREY withdrew the Juvenile Offenders Bill; and Mr. LABOUCHERE intimated, that Government had come to the conclusion, that it would be impossible to pass the Railway Audit Bill this session.

A NEW WRIT was issued for the City of London in the room of the late Mr. Pattison, on Saturday.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—On the bringing up of the report on this bill, on Monday, on the motion of the Earl of WICKLOW, clause 8, providing that rent charges by the way of annuity and jointure should be made liable to poor-rates, was struck out. After which clauses proposed by Lord MONTEAGLE, the Earl of LUCAN, and the Marquis of SALISBURY, were added to the bill, and the report was agreed to.

THE GAMBIA EXPEDITION.—In reply to a question from Sir E. N. Buxton, on Monday, relative to this expedition, Mr. Hawes answered that the Government had received no other official information than that which was contained in a despatch from the Governor, and whatever had been done, had been done entirely upon his responsibility. The Governor had undoubtedly entered upon the expedition not altogether without provocation. Mr. PATTEN inquired whether the governor had stated the nature of the provocation, and the number of troops he had collected. Mr. HAWES replied that the governor had given such a statement, but he could not go further into the question without discussing it at length, which, at present, he did not feel himself called upon to do.

REPRESENTATION OF BOSTON.—Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor, has resigned his seat for Boston, having previously accepted an invitation by a deputation of London citizens to be a candidate for the Metropolitan seat, vacant by the death of Mr. Pattison. The Hon. Captain Pelham, brother to Lord Yarborough, has commenced a canvass of the Boston electors as Sir James Duke's successor. Mr. Humfrey is mentioned as likely to be his Conservative opponent. A numerous body of electors assembled at the hotel in the High-street on Thursday, when Mr. C. F. Barber, a member of the Town Council, proposed that a public meeting should be called for the purpose of supporting Mr. D. W. Wire as a candidate for the representation of the borough. It was also proposed that a subscription be forthwith entered into to defray the expenses of going to the poll.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.—At a meeting of gentlemen, favourable to the election of the Lord Mayor as one of the representatives of the City, was held on Friday at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of organizing committees in the various wards; and, from the general feeling expressed in his favour, no doubt can be entertained of his lordship's election. Mr. Samuel C. Whitbread and other influential gentlemen have voluntarily come forward with offers of cordial support, if necessary. The report of Mr. James Parker, Q.C., having intended to come forward has been authoritatively contradicted. The city authorities have fixed the day of nomination for Friday next, the 27th inst., at 11 for 12 o'clock precisely, and should a poll be demanded the sheriffs will proceed to take the said poll on the following day, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning, and finally closing at 4 in the afternoon.

THE COST OF PHYSICAL-FORCE REVOLUTIONS.

The *Patrie* republishes the following interesting facts from a little book just published:—

"Revolutions cost dear. They, in the first place, augment the public expenses and diminish the general resources. Occasionally they yield something, but, before gathering in the profits, the bill must be paid. M. Audiganne, *chef de bureau* at the department of commerce and agriculture, has published a curious work on the industrial crisis, brought on by the revolution of February. M. Audiganne has examined all branches of manufactures, and has shown that the crisis affected every one. In the Nord, at Lisle, cotton spinning, which occupied thirty-four considerable establishments, employed a capital of seven or eight millions of francs, and tulle-making, employing 195 looms, were obliged to reduce their production one-half. At Tourcoing and Roubaix, where cloth and carpet manufactories occupied 12,000 workmen, the produce went down two-thirds, and 8,000 men were thrown out of work. In the Pas-de-Calais the fabrication of lace and cambrics was obliged to stop before a fall of 25 per cent. The linen factory of Capecure, founded in 1836, and which employed 1,800 men, was in vain aided by the municipal council of Boulogne and the local banks: it at last succumbed to the crisis. In the department of the Somme, 142,000 workmen, who were employed in the woollen, cotton, stocking, and velvet manufactories, were reduced to idleness. In the arrondissement of Abbeville, where the business known by the name of lock-work of Picardy yielded an annual produce of four millions, the commands stopped completely, and the unfortunate workmen were obliged to go and beg their bread in the environs. At Rouen, where the cotton trade gave an annual produce of more than 250 millions, there were the same disasters; yet the common goods continued to find purchasers, owing to their low price. At Caen, the lace manufacture, which, in 1847, employed upwards of 50,000 persons, or one-eighth of the population of Calvados, was totally paralyzed. At St. Quentin, tulle embroidery, which gave a living to 1,500 women, received just as severe a blow as in March and April 1848: almost all the workshops were obliged to close. In the east the loss was not less considerable. Rheims was obliged to close its woollen-thread factories during the months of March, April, and May, 1848. The communal workshop absorbed in some weeks an extraordinary loan of 400,000 francs. Fortunately, a command of 1,500,000 francs of merinos from New York allowed the interrupted factories to reopen, and spared the town fresh sacrifices. The revolutionary tempest penetrated into Alsace, and there swept away two-thirds of the production. Mulhausen stopped for several months the greatest number of its looms, and diminished one-half the length of labour in the workshops which remained open.

"Lyons also felt all the horrors of the crisis. In the same way as muslin and lace, silk found its consumption stopped. For several months the unfortunate Lyons workmen had for sole subsistence the produce of the colours and scarves ordered by the Provisional Government. At St. Etienne and St. Chamond, the principal points of our ribbon and velvet manufacture, and where 85,000 workmen were employed, the production went down two-thirds. At Paris, M. Audiganne estimates the loss in what is called Paris goods at nine-tenths of the production. The loss on other articles, he considers, on the contrary, to have been only two-thirds on the sale, and a little more than one-half on the amount of the produce. We only touch on these remarks on the most striking points of the calculation; the total loss, according to M. Audiganne, amounts for the workmen alone to upwards of 300 millions! Such has been the effect of the revolutionary crisis on the most wretched portion of our workmen, without reckoning the augmentation of the public debt, of which they of course support their part; and, be it reckoned, that their losses would have been far greater, if the successive victories of the party of order had not arrested society as it went down the verge of the abyss. After having read the pamphlet of M. Audiganne, any one may be certain that the industrial crisis and the sufferings of the working classes were in the inverse ratio of the success of the demagogue. It is certain that the workmen were so much the more miserable, as their pretended friends possessed more power or influence. May this lamentable experience, the cost of which they have paid a good part, serve as a lesson to our labouring classes! By what the momentary triumph of demagogic principles have cost them, let them estimate what their definitive triumph would have cost them."

MR. HUDSON'S ESTATES.—The following is an auctioneering estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates now being, or about being, brought under the hammer:—Londsbrough (bought of the Duke of Devonshire), £470,000; Baldersby, £108,000; Oulton Grange, £80,000; Newby Park, £22,000; Gibraltar House, at Albert Gate, £18,000; making a total amount invested in lands and houses alone within a trifle of £700,000.

STATISTICS OF SNUFF AND TOBACCO.—In the year 1848, the quantity of snuff, tobacco, and cigars, entered for home consumption, was twenty-seven million seven hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-four pounds!! The duty received by Sir Charles Wood for the weed amounted to £4,365,233, being about £100,000 more than he reaped from the same source in 1847. Verily, the consumers of snuff and tobacco are among the Chancellor of the Exchequer's best friends.

OTAGO SETTLEMENT.—NEW ZEALAND.

The following graphic and lively sketch of Otago, the last new British settlement founded in New Zealand, is from the *Otago News* of December 27th. Otago, we may state, is one of the New Zealand Company's settlements, its port being Port Chalmers, its chief town Dunedin, and its river Maungatua:—

"Nine months ago, and the pioneers of this settlement commenced what seemed to them then the endless task of clearing ground for their dwellings and gardens. On every side a wilderness of wood, flax, and fern, met the eye, diversified here and there with a dismal-looking swamp. Amid toils of no ordinary kind, and under discouragements which damped the ardour of some of their number, they continued progressing, and now, instead of seeing one or two solitary houses, with a narrow swampy footpath, the eye is gladdened with a goodly sprinkling of houses, some of wood, others of mud and grass; whilst numerous gardens, well-fenced and cleared, and one street, at least, showing its broad track from end to end of the future town, give evidence of the progress we have made. We have two hotels, a church, a school, and a wharf, small though it be. We have butchers, bakers, and stores of all descriptions. We have an Odd Fellows' Society, and a cricket club. We have boats plying on the bay and the river, and every outward sign of commercial activity and enterprise. If we want anything at present, it is more capitalists, to aid and increase what has been already so well and spiritedly begun. Our population in the town alone is nearly five hundred, including 18 land proprietors, 20 storekeepers, 24 carpenters, sawyers, &c., and about 100 labourers. At Port Chalmers, Anderton's Bay, the Halfway Bush, the Taieri, and Molyneux, we have a population of about 100, including 16 land proprietors, 9 carpenters, &c., and 16 shepherds and labourers (rather a small amount of labour for the country district, we confess; but we expect to see the reverse of this shortly). For so small a colony our success must seem wonderful to those who do not know the elements which have composed it. With few exceptions, every emigrant has worked as if the well-being of the society depended upon himself alone; sobriety, industry, and a determined perseverance in overcoming all obstacles, have been the distinguishing traits of each and all. Such causes combined must always have produced happy results; but here, in a new country, it is more apparent, and a wider field is open for exertion. To our fellow-colonists we would say, 'Continue to work in the way you have begun, and your prosperity and comfort will be substantial and secure.' To capitalists intending to emigrate, we would say, 'Come over and help us, and in helping us, you will increase your own a hundred fold.'"

A correspondent of the *News* describes the Molyneux or Clutha district as "the southernmost and the most extensive portion of the company's block. It contains one-half of the lands surveyed if we regard quantity, and three-fourths if we regard quality. In fact, this district will be the district *par excellence* of the Otago settlement. Of the 2,400 rural sections of the whole block, about 1,200 are in this division, and adjoining this district, but beyond the limits of the block, extends a vast tract of open, undulating country, exactly suited for making this part of New Zealand a second Port Phillip. It is impossible for a tract of country of equal extent with this district of the Clutha, to possess greater natural advantages. The soil is everywhere excellent; there are means of easy communication with every portion of the district. There is a fine, large navigable river, forming a natural high road into the interior, and the country is sufficiently wooded. The flat lands adjoining the rivers and lakes, where wet, might be easily drained, and would then support a large agricultural population. The higher undulating downs are superbly adapted for sheep and cattle runs. From all I have heard of other parts of New Zealand, I should say this district will become the most valuable and flourishing district in the islands.

"The want of a harbour, and the bar at the mouth of the river, are looked upon as the great drawbacks of this district; but the disadvantage of these drawbacks is greatly overrated. There is a good and safe anchorage for ships in the bay. There are a few days in the year that boats cannot land on the beach, and the help of a small steam-tug is all that is needed to tow vessels into the river."

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the North-western Railway Company, held on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the measures to be adopted with reference to the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill now before Parliament, a resolution was almost unanimously adopted, to the effect that "the proposed compulsory interference by Government with the accounts and affairs of railway companies, would be highly objectionable, both on public and private grounds." The meeting was, however, of opinion, "that it is expedient that it should be made compulsory on the auditors of railway accounts to call in to their assistance some known public accountant, but without the interference of Government." A resolution was proposed by Mr. Dean, a barrister, which affirmed the "principle" of Lord Montague's bill, though deeming the details susceptible of amendment. But all the speakers at the meeting opposed it, and on a show of hands Mr. Dean stood alone.

HENRY VINCENT IN WALES.

TENBY.—Mr. Vincent has visited this fashionable little bathing-place, and has twice addressed crowded meetings in the Baptist chapel. Robert Norris, Esq., of Bristol, presided. The antediluvians were full of alarm prior to Mr. Vincent's arrival; but consoled themselves with the reflection "that in so intelligent a town but few would go to hear him!" The Church, too, was not altogether free from alarm; for one of the clergymen warned his hearers from the pulpit "not to listen to that Chartist!" Although tickets were sold, the meetings were crowded—the last to overflowing—and passed off with an enthusiasm quite new to Tenby. Mr. Norris (who is a native of the town) expressed himself delighted at the hearty reception given to the Radical principles that were so earnestly propounded. In the afternoon of Tuesday week, Mr. Vincent addressed about 200 of the working classes, at one of their benefit clubs.

HAVERFORDWEST.—Mr. Vincent has addressed two very enthusiastic meetings in the large Town-hall. Tickets of admission were sold for the lectures. At the first meeting about three hundred were present; and on the second occasion the meeting was very large. W. Garrett, Esq., of Narbeth, and the Rev. Mr. Davis, presided. Mr. Vincent's principles were received with an earnestness that must have astounded certain people who were eager to prophesy a cold reception. Never were meetings more thoroughly roused. A clergyman was among the magistrates who readily granted the use of the Town-hall—and a Dissenter and flaming Liberal amongst the members who objected to it, on the ground that he did not know who Henry Vincent was. Votes of thanks were given, with loud applause. A correspondent writes:—"As a matter of course, the genteel Dissenters stayed away. Mr. Vincent not being respectable enough for them—a deacon of one of the Dissenting chapels actually declared he would not be seen within one hundred and fifty yards of Henry Vincent—a convincing proof that the visit of the talented lecturer was much wanted. Why do not such men leave the ranks of Dissenters, and act honestly by at once going over to the Church of England, and make way for better men?"

PEMBROKE DOCK.—On Thursday night Mr. Vincent addressed the people resident in this Government district in the Temperance Hall. Although the front-seat tickets were sold at 2s., and the back seats at 1s., the hall was completely filled. The subject was—"The Tendencies of the Age." The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Milford, occupied the chair. Mr. Vincent received a most affectionate greeting, and his principles were welcomed with the most tumultuous shouts of applause. When it is remembered that nearly all the people are in the employ of the Government, in the dockyards and arsenal, this meeting will be regarded as all the more surprising. All allusions to peace were very loudly cheered. A second lecture was given on Friday evening. Mr. Vincent is to lecture at Milford, at Narbeth, and have six meetings at Cardiff, and probably two at Merthyr Tydvil, before his return to England. It is very encouraging to find so many thousands in Wales who are full of enthusiasm for reform of Parliament, religious liberty, peace, retrenchment, and the intellectual and moral progress of the masses.

MR. B. OSBORNE.—The raking up of declarations made by Ministers when bursting with patriotism on the Opposition side of the House, and comparing them with their acts and declarations when sitting on the Ministerial benches, is Mr. Bernal Osborne's favourite mode of assault. I do not know any member whose attacks can be more annoying than his. He knows every raw on the Ministerial back; and, let the poor jade wince as she may, there he sits, poking into every wound with his knife, and pouring gall and vinegar into the gaping sores by way of a finish. It is mighty pleasant to look on, because one feels that the punishment is deserved; and there is the pleasure, too, of anticipating the efforts of the creature to right itself, after its merciless tormentor shall have leaped from its back and taken his seat. That kind of living dissection is admirably adapted to the genius and disposition of Mr. Osborne. He is exceedingly "sharp." Sharp in intellect, sharp in speech, sharp in tone, sharp in eye and features. In his pensive moments—such, for example, as he is depicted in Count d'Orsay's portrait—you may imagine that he is turning over in his mind some new theory about the best means of reaching the Ministerial nerves; and when you see him handling "Hansard," or arranging his papers, you are apt to think of the preparations which are made by skilful cooks for relieving eels of their skin.—*Argus, in the Weekly News.*

THE SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM took place on Saturday, and were attended by several notables in military circles, and thousands from London and the surrounding districts. The performances included every species of device that is now practised in respect to the siege. May "sieges" for the future always be of this kind!

ORTHODOX HOTELS.—A landlord at Boston, after showing me his apartments, and stating his terms, ended by saying—"Ours is a Temperance house: prayers orthodox." I presume that my countenance betrayed the amusement which this last piece of intelligence afforded me; for he instantly added, in an under tone, "But if you and your lady should not attend prayers, it will not be noticed."—*Lyell's Second Visit to the United States.*

LAW AND POLICE.

REFUSAL OF TWO DISSENTING CONSTABLES TO DESTRAIN FOR CHURCH-RATES.

At the Cambridge Quarter Sessions, held on the 9th inst., the Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., in the chair, William Jarman and James Wright, two constables of Melbourn, Dissenters, were indicted for having, on the 2nd of April, refused to execute a warrant signed by B. H. Wortham, Esq., a magistrate, requiring them to bring the sum of 7½d. due for church-rates, and 14s. costs, upon the goods and chattels of Andrew Wright, a Dissenting minister, of Melbourn. Jarman's case first came on. Mr. Metcalfe appeared for the prosecution; Messrs. Worlledge and Sanders for the defendant. The trial was marked with feverish excitement.

Mr. METCALFE addressed the jury for the prosecution. He should show that the defendant had been properly appointed, that the warrant had been delivered to him, that he was called upon to execute it, and that he not only neglected, but that he positively refused to execute it. Consider what a state society would be in if every constable was at liberty to act in that way. His learned friend's objections must be principally to the court; but even if there was a slight irregularity in the warrant, the constable was bound to execute it, and he was protected by the statute. The person against whom he levies has a clear and ample remedy against the magistrate who issues the warrant, but he cannot proceed against the constable. The facts of the case were these:—On the 29th June, 1848, a church-rate was made, in which Mr. Andrew Wright, a Dissenting minister of Melbourn, was assessed at the sum of 7½d. He refused to pay the rate, and a warrant of distress was issued. The learned gentleman then represented that there was a difficulty in executing the warrant; that Mr. Wright's house was in a state of siege; that the sheriff's officer accompanied the constable; that in consequence of their not being able to execute the warrant, that and two other warrants were passed into the hands of the defendant and two other constables of Melbourn, in which parish Mr. Wright had property; that the defendant went away for a short time and soon afterwards returned and said, "I shan't execute the warrant, I'll run the risk of it." The learned gentleman concluded by saying the only question was, whether the defendant did or did not refuse to execute the warrant? He added, that during the confusion the warrant fell, and it was snatched up by the people and destroyed. Mr. Metcalfe then called

Mr. WRIGHT, the Dissenting minister, who said he considered the Church unscriptural, and, therefore, refused to pay the rate. He had given no orders to oppose the levy.

KNOWLES, the sheriff's officer, after giving evidence of his endeavouring to execute the warrant, of handing it over to the defendant, who refused to execute it; he described, on cross-examination, the confusion of the scene. His impression was, that the defendant was afraid, and dared not execute the warrant. After the first warrant was destroyed, another was issued, that he had levied under it upon the goods of Mr. Wright the 7½d. and 14s. costs.

The evidence for the prosecution having been finished, Mr. WORLEDGE said there was no case for the jury. He contended on the strength of a case, *Hammond v. Bendyshe*, and another, which was lately argued in the Queen's Bench, that it was unlawful to issue the warrant of distress without first issuing a summons to show cause why the distress-warrant should not be issued; secondly, that there was no such delivery of the warrant in this case to the constables of Melbourn as bound them to execute it; and, thirdly, that there was no evidence of a contumacious refusal.

The Chairman took a note of these points for the opinion of the Criminal Court of Appeal.

Mr. WORLEDGE then addressed the jury. The dispute was respecting a trifling sum. No wrong had been done to any man; the Church had got its 7½d.; Mr. Burr, the churchwarden, had got his 14s. costs. Who were the prominent parties in the proceedings? The Rev. Mr. Metcalfe, of Foulmire, a magistrate, first set the machine in motion. He first of all summoned Mr. Wright before a bench, of which he (Mr. Metcalfe) was the chairman. There were on the bench three clergymen and only one lay magistrate. Mr. Metcalfe issued the summons; but when they came to the distress-warrant, the three clerical magistrates put their lay brother, Mr. Wortham, in front of the battle. As soon as that was over, they summoned the defendant to the Arrington bench on this trumpery charge, and Mr. Metcalfe again came forward. Mr. Adcock, as attorney for the defendant, requested the magistrates to dispose of the case in a summary way. This Mr. Metcalfe refused, and now (said the learned counsel) we have Mr. Metcalfe, jun., here to-day, conducting this prosecution as counsel. Mr. Worlledge then alluded to a statement made by Mr. Wright, that he had heard that the parish had nominated one of the constables for the present year, but that Mr. Metcalfe, the magistrate, said, "What's the use of appointing a man constable who is to pass six months in prison?" The Chairman had said, "It was difficult to find persons qualified to act as lay magistrates for the county;" but he apprehended it was better for the clergy not to interfere.

One of the jury asked, whether the matter might have been disposed of summarily?

Mr. WORLEDGE answered that it might, and by whom were the costs of these proceedings to be paid? He trusted not by the county of Cambridge. Now, then, he (Mr. Worlledge) would satisfy the jury that

the defendant had not contemptuously refused to execute the warrant. Why was it not executed in the parish of Meldreth? Course (the Meldreth constable) was very unwilling to execute it, and was glad enough to get rid of it, though he held it from the 27th to the 30th of March. It was most indelicate and unfair to require the Melbourn constables, who were Dissenters, to enforce the levy against their own minister. They ought in kindness and charity—[the Chairman here said Course was a Dissenter himself]—Mr. Worlledge complained of the Chairman's interruption. It was a Meldreth question, and why seek to execute the warrant at Melbourn? It appeared from Knowles's evidence that there was a great riot, which had the effect of frightening the constables. Why did Course let the warrant fall on the ground? He let go of it as if it were a viper, and was glad to get rid of it. The parish had got their 7½d., and Mr. Burr would recover his 14s. costs. This 7½d. was a good mustard seed; it soon grew to 14s. costs, and now it had increased to all the parchments and briefs which the jury saw. It was dealing hard by the defendants to put Mr. Wright (the Dissenting minister) in the box. Why did they bring him there, except to insult his feelings? Mr. Wright objected to pay church-rates, which he had a right to do; but he left sufficient in Meldreth for the distress, namely, the dog-kennel, the pigeons, and the fowls. The learned gentleman then called upon the jury to do their duty, and to send the defendants back to their families.

The CHAIRMAN summed up, and observed, as he went through the evidence, that the defendant had declared that he would not execute the warrant, which he (the Chairman) thought was a contumacious refusal.

The jury retired to consider, and, about half an hour afterwards, came into court, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The case against the other defendant, James Wright, was then proceeded with.

Mr. METCALFE addressed the jury, and went on with the evidence, but failed to prove the delivery of the warrant to the defendant, in consequence of which the prosecution broke down, and the defendant was acquitted. Mr. Metcalfe applied to the court for the allowance of costs.

The CHAIRMAN said, the court would consider of it.

TRIAL OF MR. PRICE.—At Chelmsford Assizes, on Thursday, Jonathan Henry Price, a Dissenting minister, and Priscilla Ruffell, a girl of 20, were tried on counts variously charging them with deserting an illegitimate infant, with intent to murder it, or with a view to cast it as a burden upon the parish. The child was the girl's, but no proof was given that Price was the father: he denied that he was. Preaching at Woodham Ferrers, Price there formed an acquaintance with Ruffell; shortly after her confinement, she was at the Ingatestone Railway-station, with the child and a basket; Price met her there; subsequently, the child was found in the basket in a ditch in the vicinity, near some cottages, where it was likely to be seen. The Chief Baron intimated, that the charge of intending to murder was not made out. Mr. Ryland, for Price, addressed the court, to show, that as there was no evidence that the child was his, he could have no reason for acting as was alleged, and there was no proof that he had been near the spot where the child was found. Mr. James, in defence of the female prisoner, imputed all the blame to Price, whom he stigmatized as her betrayer. They were both found guilty of intent to burden the parish with the maintenance of the child. The Chief Baron sentenced Price to be imprisoned for twelve, and Ruffell for three months. Before the prisoners were taken from the bar, Price addressed the court, and said that the child in question was not his child, and that his fellow-prisoner had had an illegitimate child before. His lordship made no answer to the observation.

A SON KILLED BY HIS FATHER.—At Winchester Assizes, last week, Thomas Holloway was tried for the manslaughter of his son, a boy of ten. The child having neglected some command of the father, the man beat him with a strap: the boy became senseless, and the man in alarm carried him into the yard of his house, and bathed his head and face; but death soon ensued. The strap was produced, a small one, with a buckle at the end. A surgeon described the state of the body. There were several bruises on the back and shoulders such as a strap would produce; but the fatal hurt was behind the ear, apparently produced by a blow with the fist: a vessel in the brain had been ruptured. The verdict was "Guilty," and the sentence fifteen months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED BRIBERY AT HARWICH.—At Chelmsford, on the 18th inst., in the case of *Baker v. Rusk*, a penal action brought to recover from the defendant two separate penalties of £500 each, for bribery at Mr. Attwood's election in 1847, a verdict was given for the defendant, in consequence of a technical omission in the declaration, which caused a fatal variance from the evidence.

MURDER OF A WIFE.—At Oxford, on the 13th inst., James Layton, charged with the wilful murder of his wife, by shooting her while walking together in the open day, at Cropredy, near Banbury, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

During the last year (says the *New York People*) 540 young ladies fainted away on various occasions. More than 200 of them fell into the arms of young gentlemen; forty were caught by their aunts and grandmothers, and only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor; she, however, was providentially received by an ottoman.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

HER MAJESTY held a Privy Council and Court on Wednesday. At the Court, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Ambassador, had his first audience, and presented his credentials. The Marquis of Lansdowne had an audience.

On Saturday afternoon the annual fête, given by her Majesty to the labourers and others employed at Osborne, and to the seamen of the royal yacht, took place in the park of her Majesty's marine residence at Osborne. Dinner was served in tents, to which about 350 persons sat down. After dinner the sports of the afternoon commenced with a dance upon the green. The ground was decorated with tents, flags, and banners. The games were as follows: blind-man's buff, fly the garter and leap-frog, cricket, foot races, hurdle races, sailor's hornpipe, hopping match, fisherman's dame, snapping at gingerbread, whipping the monkey, jumping in sacks, climbing a greased poll for a leg of mutton, dipping into water for oranges and then into oatmeal for coins, country dances, jigs, reels, &c. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with the younger branches of the Royal Family and the royal guests, were present during the whole afternoon, and appeared much to enjoy the mirth, happiness, and good humour of their joyous country people, servants, and sailors.

CLOSE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.—The Ministerial fish dinner, which usually precedes the prorogation of Parliament, will take place at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday next, the 28th instant. Her Majesty, after settling the speech from the throne, and the royal commission for the prorogation, is expected to sail from Osborne on the 1st of August, en route for Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Scotland.—*Observer*.

MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTEZ (COUNTESS OF LANSDOWNE).—This extraordinary lady, whose connexion with late events in Bavaria will be in the recollection of our readers, was married on Tuesday, to G. Trafford Heald, Esq. (of the 2nd Life Guards). The ceremony took place first at the French Catholic chapel, and subsequently at St. George's church, Hanover-square. Mr. Heald is a very young man, having not long since attained his majority. His income is stated to be about £14,000 per annum. He is, we believe, related to Mr. Heald, M.P. for Stockport, and possessed of a very large fortune.—*Post*.

SIR CULLING E. EARDLEY, BART.—We regret to find that the Hon. Baronet is considerably out of health, so as to be forbid by his medical man to take part in public business. He has been residing for some time at his beautiful seat, Belvedere, near Brith, on the banks of the Thames.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ORDNANCE RETRENCHMENT.—It is understood that the Government will follow out the recommendation of the Committee on Ordnance Estimates, and curtail the number of storekeepers' establishments, which is at present too great.—*Daily News*.

MEETING OF ENGLISH AND IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.—An influential meeting of members of the House of Commons was held on Saturday, in one of the committee-rooms, for the purpose of making such arrangements as would ensure a cordial co-operation in Parliament between the members of the movement parties on both sides of the Channel. The meeting was presided over by John Bright, Esq., M.P., and was attended by a large number of the Irish representatives, and by many of the leading members of the progressive party in England. We understand that the meeting unanimously resolved upon a united course of action in the House, upon the three following questions:—The Irish Church question; the franchise question in both kingdoms; the land question in Ireland. It was also understood between the gentlemen who composed this important conference that every exertion should be made out of doors to secure for these fundamental questions the most active and extensive support.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR is now rapidly recovering from the effects of his late illness. His lordship takes carriage exercise every day; and the announcement of a resumption of the public sittings in the Court of Chancery is expected in a short time.—*Standard*.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EX-KING OF SARDINIA.—The Marquis of Sligo's mansion, in town, was taken for Charles Albert, who was expected by the last packet. But it appears that there has been some change of intention on the part of his ex-Majesty.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—We have very much pleasure in stating that Mr. Sergeant Talfourd has received an official intimation of his elevation to the Bench. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's promotion will cause a vacancy in the representation of Reading.—*Times*.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—By the arrival of the "Maria Watson" from the Isle of Pines, in the South Seas, intelligence is brought communicating the total loss of the "Scamander" on a reef of rocks off New Caledonia, with the melancholy sacrifice of all hands excepting three.

THE "NATION" REFUSED STAMPS.—The Irish Stamp Office authorities have, by direction of Government, refused to register the proposed new series of the *Nation* newspaper, or supply stamps for it. So Mr. Duffy's new project is knocked on the head.—*Globe*.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—DEEP-SEA FISHERY.—The Society of Friends have made arrangements for employing a smack of forty tons burthen upon the deep-sea fishery off the coast of Galway.

LITERATURE.

Evangelical Melodies. London: Nisbet and Co.

To the disgrace of the literature of the present century be it spoken, there have not been wanting men in our day who, to satisfy their lust for publicity and their rage for book-making, have not scrupled wantonly and impudently to distort some of the most beautiful compositions in the English language. Cowper, Doddridge, and Watts, have each been subjected to this cowardly species of posthumous barbarity, and all, forsooth, to gratify the vanity of some tasteless, misproud compiler. Against such unwarrantable license we have long and indignantly raised our voice; but it would appear by the volume before us that an improved method has been discovered, whereby to graft as it were the tender, budding genius on the old and fruitful stock. There is a novelty and an originality about this design, and an unveiled audacity in its execution, so truly wonderful, that description fails us, and we must allow the mangler to speak for himself:—

"Now, suppose we take a leaf out of our worldling-brother's book—that we resort to his own favourite method of expressing pleasurable emotions, viz., songs and ballads adapted for social use. Suppose there were erected (at capable hands) a spiritual ballad literature, which, with professing circles, might become what the world's ballad literature has so long and so influentially been with its votaries. Suppose, when such circles were visited by some young worldly acquaintance who requested Miss Caroline or Miss Matilda to favour him with a song, that the young lady on reaching her instrument, in place of some worldly ditty—some 'Did you ne'er hear of Kate Kearney?' or, 'As Cupid was one day near Julia's bower,' should be prepared with some graceful ballad, presenting, instead of the repulsive lineaments of the nauseated psalm or hymn, all the metrical and musical attraction of his own favourite ditties, but of which the burden should be some one of those thousand lesser features of evangelical experience of which strictly devotional compositions rarely if ever take cognizance."

Again—

"Let us, with the divine blessing, be thus enabled to show that while, with the psalmist's productions in the first rank, and those of Newton, Wesley, Watts, in the second, we have of spiritual songs enough and to spare for our own use, yet that if challenged to it, if the gauntlet be thrown at us on the question, we too can, at our fire-sides, sing pretty songs to pretty tunes about our joys and sorrows, hopes and aims."

Such is the design of this genuine Christian philanthropist; now for the execution. The serious Miss Matilda is supposed to be entreated by a worldly young man to sing that worldly old ditty, "Auld Lang Syne;" anxious to please, yet more desirous to improve the occasion, she sits down to her piano, and sings as follows:—

"Should others' welfare be forgot,
Or seldom borne in mind—
But, but to better our own lot,
Should effort be confined?"

Again, a gay young cousin asks the pious Miss Caroline for that favourite of his, beginning,

"Oh, there's not in this wide world a valley so sweet
As the vale in whose bosom the wild waters meet!"
and is at once forcibly, but musically rebuked by a choice metrical portion running thus—

"There is not in this fallen world season more sweet,
Than is that when the Lord in the closet we meet."

But the subjects touched upon are various and important. Thus the pious Episcopalian may have to his friend a noisy political Dissenter, who, after dinner, may desire something that shall savour of liberty of conscience, or other matters on which difference of opinion is entertained, the host immediately sings, or asks his daughter to sing, as follows:—

"Brothers! Nonconformist brothers!
Are ye wholly now
What ye were when ye could boast of
Doddridge, Watts, and Howe?
Are ye not a shade too bitter,
Too political?
With ye are 'Essentials' now as
Whilom 'all in all'?"

Then we have a soft rebuke for the Puseyite who looks with a lenient eye on the abominations of Rome:—

"Churchmen, oft be on your knees.
Oh, that every passing breeze
Might waft to heaven as it flees,
A prayer 'gainst Popery!"

And so on. We trust it is not profane to hint that some bold spirit, like our author, anxious to improve on him, as he has improved on Campbell, Moore, and Barnes, may, in a future age, paraphrase this glorious effusion somewhat in this strain:—

Nonconformists, one and all,
When upon your knees ye fall,
Then, like Boanerges, call
'Gainst Episcopacy!

We should scarcely think such trash as this worthy of serious comment, but for the fact that among a numerous class of worthy individuals, the idea is prevalent that the best way to exhibit religion to the world, so as to gain for it the world's esteem, is to offer to its notice something equally attractive with and somewhat assimilating to its own enjoyments and recreations. Thus we shall soon expect to see evangelical dances got up, in

which the young performers shall cast up their eyes, comb their hair over their foreheads, and sigh deplorably, to show that they are serious characters, and dance only to prove that religion need not prevent the enjoyment of that diversion. We have a young friend who carries about with him a curious, but solemn-looking article in the shape of an octavo volume, on which is printed in large gold letters "Morning and Evening Exercises," but when opened, discovers to the admiring view two razors, a brush, and comb, and a pair of tweezers,—this is the evangelical dressing-case!

If we think at all, we must surely see that it is utterly impossible to reconcile the world to religion until we have implanted new principles into the world's heart, and that cannot be done by presenting to its view wretched caricatures of its own devices. The moment we begin to reconcile religion to the world it has lost its power and is utterly worthless.

The only good quality about the book before us is of a negative kind, satisfactorily proving, however, that the author is not wholly lost to all sense of modesty. The book is anonymous!

Juvenile Depravity. £100 Prize Essay. By the Rev. H. WORSLEY, M.A. London: C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street.

THE subject dealt with by the author of this prize essay is one of pressing importance and fearful magnitude. The number of juvenile criminals is increasing daily, and during the last five years more than one-fourth of the whole number has consisted of offenders under twenty years of age, whilst during the last year the proportion has considerably exceeded any year preceding. Singular as it may seem that the number of juvenile delinquents should have so increased at a period when unusual exertions have been made in behalf of education, the relation is not that of cause and effect, seeing that the proportion of criminals who can read and write well is exceedingly small, and has even undergone a trifling diminution. The fact, however, is portentous. To investigate its causes and to suggest some of its remedies is the object of this most interesting volume. Perhaps an abstract of the contents of the work may be better than any laboured notice of our own.

"CHAPTER I.—Statistics of crime—particularly juvenile—Increase of education considered, &c.

"CHAPTER II.—Condition of labouring class before the era of manufactures—Altered circumstances at the present day—Rise of manufactures—Effects on rural districts—on country gentlemen—on farming class—Altered relation of labourers—Natural results, bad habits, drunkenness, crime, &c.

"CHAPTER III.—Strong tendencies in the system of manufactures to moral evil—particularly drunkenness—aggravated by neglect of proprietors—Situation of a child in a manufacturing town supposed—Extracts from Parliamentary Reports which throw light upon the general moral condition of such towns—Coincidence of view, as regards the general position of the Essay, on the part of Joseph Fletcher, Esq.—Instances of ninety-one juvenile delinquents in Liverpool—Comparison as to state of crime in agricultural and manufacturing districts.

"CHAPTER IV.—Prominent features in the present condition of society—Causes of the increase of drunkenness—In what way drunkenness is the cause of crime—Remote consequences of drunkenness—Connexion between drunkenness and crime—Between a parent's intemperance and his child's crime—Cases of twenty-three juvenile offenders—Connexion between drunkenness and female crime, &c.—Prostitution—Sanitary evils—Improvement in Ireland, &c.—Two important questions answered.

"CHAPTER V.—Reason for education, more particularly at the present time—Duties of the legislature—of proprietors—and of the mass of the people.

"CHAPTER VI.—Past remedies considered—Reason of their failure—Three conditions necessary to the success of any proposed remedy—Gradual approximation to the true reformatory measure—Its discovery and proclamation—A cure and preventive—Objections answered—The abstract quality not the real point at issue—Consistency with Christianity—Striking instances of success—Conclusion."

The following extract will convey to the reader an adequate specimen of the style of the volume, as well as illustrate an important point worthy of a much larger public attention than it has yet received:—

"Another vitiating agency, of a somewhat similar kind, are the numerous papers, periodicals, and pamphlets, having an indirectly bad tendency, or absolutely perverse of religion and morality, which find a ready sale among the working population. The Report of Prisons, from which we last quoted, speaks on this head in the following terms:—'The evil produced in children by the gratification of this passion for the theatre, has of late years been most seriously aggravated, by the introduction of a novel kind of amusing and dramatic literature.' The reader who may desire accurate information on this point, may enter one of the shops in our large towns, in which ballads, cheap publications, novels, &c., are sold to the poor; and by inspection of this class of literature, he will easily perceive how the blush of modesty is laughed away, all sense of religion scoffed at, and infidelity and socialist principles inculcated by those who have a little more talent in the use of words, or more effrontery, certainly a greater depth of vice and obscenity, than their contemporaries of the same order. The character of the literature is uniformly both cause and effect of the general moral character and taste of the age. Mr. McCree states,* that statistics show the total issue of demoralizing publications to be 23,862,000, more by 4,443,380 copies than the entire issues of the

* In his lecture on Juvenile Vice and Crime in Norwich.

Religious Tract Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Trinitarian Bible Society, the Scottish Bible Society, Christian Penny Magazine, Churchman's Penny Magazine, and sixty-seven other magazines of a religious character. There are numerous periodicals of a most polluting tendency, published, it would appear, to make money by pandering to the lowest vice, which are employed by bawds and others among the arts of seduction.

"Why is the legislature negligent of these facts? We all know that regulations are not commerce, and that laws are not morality, but legislative enactments may be subsidiary to the great cause of virtue and religion; and if there were constituted some more strict surveillance of the press and of houses of ill fame, with the sole object of putting down the iniquities of the seductive system, many females might be saved from falling victims to the snares which are laid for them. The English people have too much common sense to confound *liberty* and *license* together, as if one and the same. Laws cannot alter the customs of English society, to which those of foreign nations afford no parallel.

"If the tone of feeling in the upper ranks of society, among the rising generation, be estimated by the criterion of the kind of publications which are the most read among them, how low and mistaken it must be acknowledged to be. A love of the ludicrous, of the frivolous and absurd, of maudlin sentiment, and unsuccessful attempts at wit, too truly denote the taste and inclinations of the day, particularly of the juvenile class. As if levity and trifling showed less becomingly in a bulky solid volume, works of such a character are now published in small numbers; they issue from the press by the week, or month, at very reduced prices. The danger of serious moral injury is even increased by this arrangement. If poison be received in an enormous dose, the stomach may turn, and the noxious ingredients be ejected; but a minute infusion of deleterious particles, the reception of so many grains per day, is a course which leaves its victim without any hopes; in process of time the whole system is salivated or deranged. The general taste is known; writers in myriads are all eagerness to adapt their productions to it; and the national literary stomach will admit anything, under the proviso, 'Not too much at a time.'

The Normal School. By ALGERNON WELLS.—*The Model School.* By W. J. UNWIN, M.A. With Notes, Illustrations, Views, and Plans. London: Snow; C. Gilpin.

THE contents of this little volume are:—1. The Inaugural Discourse delivered by the Rev. A. Wells at the opening of the Congregational Board of Education School, in Liverpool-street, Finsbury. 2. A similar Address by Mr. Unwin, at the opening of the Model Schools. 3. Notes and Illustrations to the Lectures, containing full particulars of the Congregational Board of Education, for the benefit of which these lectures were delivered.

The Magic of Kindness; or, the Wondrous Tale of the Good Huan. By the BROTHERS MAYHEW. London: Darton and Co., Holborn-hill.

EVERY author who teaches benignity to the young may be well regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of his species. Such is the object of this very interesting work. Its framework is a fairy-tale; but its filling-up is fact—drawn from a variety of sources, but all illustrative of one great purpose. We have certainly seen apologues more ingeniously constructed: and it is somewhat unfortunate that an Oriental religion should have been chosen as the guise in which to exhibit the operation of Christian virtues. Nevertheless, the moral is admirable; and the tale is interspersed with passages of gem-like beauty. Now and then a sentiment occurs which savours more of Theism than we like; but not so as to detract from the general tendencies of the whole. The volume is exquisitely illustrated by George Cruickshank and Kenny Meadows.

We beg also to acknowledge the following miscellaneous publications:—*Faith and Assurance.* By S. HULME. Partridge and Oakey.—Brief, pertinent, and practical!—*The Pope's Cabinet Unlocked.* By the Author of "Gerald, a Tale of Conscience," &c.—Anti-Romanist, and dealing forcibly with the subject of Indulgences.—*Fleming Refuted; and Tables to show the Termination of the Prophetic Numbers in Daniel.* By an Enquirer. Simpkin and Marshall.—*The Trial of Antichrist, otherwise the Man of Sin.* King, Aberdeen.—A reprint of a little work published forty years since.—*The Mission of Jesus attested from Heaven; a Sermon.* By R. BREWER. Houlston and Stoneman.—*The Prosperity of Zion; a Sermon.* By JOHN BIGWOOD. Green.—*The Confessions of a Soldier of the Regiment.* London: J. Unwin.—A simple, unadorned, but true narrative of the life of a private soldier. This is a pamphlet which will help the cause of temperance and peace. The account can be well attested, and the reviewer speaks from personal knowledge of the author, who seeks by its sale to procure his discharge.—*Studies of First Principles.* Nos. V. and VI. By J. B. BROWN, A.B. London: Ward and Co.—We hope that the Author's reception by the public has been equal to his real merits, which are very considerable.—*Democracy; or, the Two Commandments.* By E. F. SEWELL.—A calm and forcible enunciation of truths, by which the world may be made wiser and better!—*Reasons for Objecting to the Republication and Circulation of Barclay's Apology.* Addressed to the Society of Friends by one of its Members. S.

BAGSTER and SONS.—*A Refutation of Statements in the Jubilee Volume of the Methodist New Connexion.* By A. ECKERT. London: R. Abercrombie, Horse-shoe-court.—*The Case of the Rev. J. Shore, M.A.* By HIMSELF. In reply to the Bishop of Exeter. Partridge and Oakey.—*A Chapter on Church Government; or, the Expediency of Forming a Free Episcopal Church in England.* By PHILADELPHUS.—Aylott and Jones.

GEORGE HUDSON AND THE ELECTORS OF SUNDERLAND.—At the crisis of the Anti-Corn-Law movement, the electors of Sunderland were called upon by the country to pronounce upon this great question. One of the best men of the age—Colonel Thompson—was sent down to represent the sentiment. Public opinion was agitated, and the whole mind of the town was indoctrinated with the principle. One would have thought, from the excitement and enthusiasm displayed, that, like some bark entering their own river, it would have been borne on to the goal spite of all resistance; but, in an evil hour for the character of the town, and, as the sequel has proved, for its substantial interests, a few crafty men whispered into the ears of the electors that one George Hudson, a rich railway director, lived at York, and if they would send him to Parliament—they would get a dock. Interest first, principle after, said they. We know the result: George Hudson, Lord Mayor of York, was elected to represent Sunderland in Parliament, and free-trade principles were trodden into the dust. Three or four years have rolled over, and how stands Sunderland? Free-trade principles are endorsed upon our constitution—George Hudson stands before the people of England as branded we will not say with what—and Sunderland amongst the constituencies of England stands despised. The mighty thunderer, the *Times*, which, on the morning after the election of this unfortunate and miserable man, announced the majority in large capitals, now sounds the clarion of free-trade principles, and holds up George Hudson and his fellow-conspirators to public odium. Such are men, and such are the workings of God amongst men. Another election will soon take place, and we hope, for the character of the North Country, the electors of Sunderland will do their duty, and elect Mr. Wilkinson, or some other man whose principles are in accordance with the progressive character of the times.—*From our Correspondent.*

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY FROM CHOLERA.—One of the most extraordinary cases of cholera that has been heard of in the metropolis occurred at No. 1, Smith's-place, Devonshire-street, Kennington-lane. On Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Morse, surgeon, of Kennington-lane, was sent for to attend a woman of the name of Roberts, the wife of a bricklayer. He found the woman surrounded by her family, suffering from Asiatic cholera in its worst form. The usual remedies were prescribed, but she continued to get worse, and about 1 o'clock the next morning Mr. Morse received a message to attend again immediately as, Mrs. Roberts was supposed to be dying. Having some other patients to attend to he did not reach the house till half an hour after the messenger arrived. He was then told by the mother of the woman that he had arrived too late, as her daughter was dead, and had been laid out 25 minutes. Knowing that he would have to give a certificate before the funeral could take place, Mr. Morse informed the mother that he would see the body at once. He was conducted to one of the rooms where the woman was laid out, and covered with a sheet. Upon drawing away the sheet and feeling the body he found it quite cold, pulse imperceptible, the fingers blue and so contracted that it was impossible for him to open the hand. The surgeon next applied his ear to the chest, and found that the heart had not entirely ceased to beat. Mr. Morse drew his lancet from his pocket, opened the vein in the arm, from which three or four ounces of blood flowed freely, when to the astonishment of all present the woman cried out, "What are you doing to me?" Other remedies having been applied the poor woman so far recovered as to be able to eat a meat dinner on Sunday.

THE NIGHT AFTER A BATTLE.—Who can gaze upon this scene without a thrill of horror? The battle is over, the victory is achieved, the glory is won—and these are the fruits! These gory, shapeless masses of the dead and dying; these instruments of policy, and tools of ambition; these miserable victims of a wicked system; these poor, maimed, uncared-for wretches, who lie so stiff and stark upon the bloody field. Oh, what a sight is here! of all the thousands who rose but yesternorn, these are the wretched, scattered remnants. Oh, vile and impotent war!—impotent for good but not for evil—impotent for the advancement of the world and the world's sons,—these, these are thy fruits! Look out upon the fearful scene; the wolf batters on the bodies of the slain, and the vulture waits not to commence his horrid meal. He too is there! but not alone. No, there is one beside him anxious to tend and comfort him; and as the monster who prowls about to rob the bodies of the fallen is about to strike the dying dead, she is there with upraised arm and indignant look, to guard his lowly form, all cold and senseless though it be. Oh, woman! great in thy long-suffering and thy faith, where shall be thy reward? If not on earth, at least in heaven!—*From "The Soldier's Progress," portrayed in six striking and impressive Tableaux, by John Gilbert; with a few Words on Peace and War, by Elihu Burritt.*

There is a society in Glasgow that distributes prizes to those housewives who, for three months, keep the cleanest houses in dirty localities.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

SERFDOM IN RUSSIA.—The campaigns of 1813-15 are known to have brought about important changes in the constitution of Russian society, and in the relations of the nobles and serfs. Before that period, the more numerous and less wealthy class of the Russian nobility, entrenched in traditional customs and exclusively national manners, had a very imperfect idea of the internal civilization of the West—serfage was not then, or at an earlier period, the tremendous evil it has since become. The nobles resided on their estates, and differed little in habits of life from the peasantry; and having more than sufficient of the coarse abundance to which they were accustomed, had little temptation to be exorbitant in their demands upon the serfs. Most of them were on the Obrok; that is, the village paid collectively a certain sum to the lord, apportioning it as they thought proper among themselves—a plan which often gave birth to an excellent communal organization. Many villages are still on this plan; and were the amount of the Obrok fixed and moderate, the condition of the villagers would be highly advantageous, and would practically differ but little from that of peasant proprietors; but the one circumstance that even in these cases vitiates the whole position is, that it depends entirely on the will of the landlord. After the campaigns alluded to, many of the nobles who had before been content with a rude and simple mode of life, acquired a taste for the pleasures and luxuries of the great capitals of Europe, and had recourse to the most shameful oppression of their serfs, in order to obtain means for these indulgences; others got into debt, and, after having burdened their estates with mortgages, finally sold them to men who had grown rich by the profits of the government employment, or by methods still more reprehensible. The new lords were strangers to the serfs—there existed between them none of those ties of reverence and affection transmitted from generation to generation, which in a primitive state of society have often tended greatly to mitigate the evils of servitude. The peasants regarded the new master, whom they considered an intruder, with coldness and suspicion; and he, on his side, often viewed them in no other light than as machines for the creation of wealth—not men, but *hands*; and with such feelings on both sides, the administration of the seigniorial estates became altered greatly for the worse. Others of the nobles removed their peasants from the cultivation of the soil, and transformed them into factory workmen. It was formerly considered that the noble had no right to demand from his serf any labour but the cultivation of the ground, or domestic service; but Peter the First had set the example, when he established his factories, of attaching to them villages of workmen; and had thus given rise to the idea that all the labour of the serfs belonged of right to the lord, and that he was legally entitled to employ them at any work he pleased, and to wring from them the utmost profit he could obtain. In many governments agriculture has been almost entirely abandoned; and as the lords have discovered that the workmen may be rendered more active by stimulating their self-interest, they often allowed them to seek work where they could find it—thus releasing themselves from the charge of their maintenance, and exacting, of course, from the serf, a certain, or rather an uncertain amount of tribute. This is now the position of great numbers of the Russian serfs; and the relation in which it places them to their lords is obviously a very different one from the original patriarchal tie. "Every one acquainted with the subject," says Baron Harlhausen, "will agree that it is impossible that serfage can subsist much longer. Every one in Russia is aware of this, but how is reform to be obtained without revolution and political convulsion?" This is the question of the day. If, then, the danger appeared imminent before, it will scarcely be thought that the moving body of Russians—soldiers though they be—into countries blazing with revolution, is precisely what will tend to avert the danger. In his benevolent efforts to extinguish the fire in his neighbour's house, it is more than probable that the Czar may set fire to his own. The armies that returned to Russia after 1815, are known to have brought with them a tendency to liberalism and agitation before unknown in that latitude; and the present invasion of Hungary is certainly not less likely to be attended with similar results.—*Westminster Review.*

A HUNTER IN A STATE OF SIEGE.—I was one day hunting alone, on foot, with a double-barrelled smooth bore, one barrel loaded with ball, the other with number-two shot, in a rather (for that country) open wood, when a large boar made his appearance, about sixty yards off, and not seeing any of his comrades, I let fly the ball-barrel at him and tumbled him over. He gave a fierce grunt or two as he lay, and a large herd of these boars and sows immediately rushed out of some thicker underwood behind him, and, after looking a few seconds at the fallen beast, made a dash at me; but they were a trifle too late, for, on first catching sight of them, I ran to a tree, cut up it for life, and had only just scrambled into some diverging branches, about ten feet from the ground, when the whole herd arrived, grunting and squealing, at the foot of the tree. It was the first time I had ever been *tree'd*, as the North Americans call it, and I could not help laughing at the ridiculous figure I must have cut, chased up a tree by a drove of pigs; but it soon turned out no laughing matter, for their patience was not, as I expected, soon exhausted; but they settled round the tree, about twenty yards distant, and kept looking at me with their little twinkling eyes, as much as to say, "We'll have you yet."

Having made up my mind that a regular siege was intended, I began, as an old soldier, to examine the state and resources of the fortress, and also the chance of relief from without by raising the siege. The defences consisted of four diverging branches that afforded a safe asylum to the garrison, provided it was watchful and did not go to sleep; the arms and ammunition "de guerre et de bouche" were a double-barrelled gun, a flask nearly full of powder, plenty of copper caps, a few charges of shot, but only two balls; knife, flint and steel, a piece of hard dried tongue, a small flask of spirits and water, and a good bundle of cigars. As to relief from without, it was hardly to be expected, although a broad trail ran about half a mile from my perch; and as for a sally, it was quite out of the question; so I did as most persons would do in my situation, made myself as comfortable as possible, took a small sup from the flask, lit a cigar, and sat watching the brutes and wondering when they would get tired of watching me. But hour after hour elapsed, and as there seemed no chance of the pigs losing patience, of course I began to lose mine; they never stirred, except one or two would now and then go and take a look at his dead comrade, and return grunting, as if he had freshened up his thirst for revenge. All at once it occurred to me, that though I could not spare any lead, but must keep it for emergencies, yet as powder and caps were in abundance, it would be a good plan to fire off powder alone every few minutes, and follow each shot by a loud shout, which is a general signal for assistance; and, as one barrel was still loaded with shot, I picked out a most outrageously vicious old boar, who was just returning from a visit to his fallen friend, grunting and looking up at me in the tree, and gave him the whole charge, at about twenty yards off, in the middle of his face. This succeeded beyond my expectation, for he turned round and galloped away as hard as he could, making the most horrible noise; and though the remainder, when they heard the shot, charged up to the foot of the tree, yet the outcry of the old boar drew them all from the tree, and away the whole herd went after him, making such a noise as I never heard before or since. Remaining up the tree for several minutes, until all was quiet, I loaded both barrels very carefully, with ball, and slipping down to the ground, ran away in a contrary direction to the one they had taken, as fast as my legs could carry me.—Byam's "Wild Life in the Interior of Central America," just published.

Mr. Fox MAULE.—A very conspicuous member of the Treasury bench is the Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War. Tall and overgrown, he moves about the house with a slouching gait, his dress hanging loosely about him, evidently showing that the hon. gentleman pays no particular devotion to the graces. His appearance, however, is the signal for smiles and good humour, for he has a jest and a laugh for every one; and the frank bonhomie of his countenance, with the merry twinkle and pawky glance of his eye, inspire genial thoughts even in those who merely look at him. Mr. Maule has long been a conspicuous person in Scotland; and, before his election to Parliament, was perhaps the most popular man there. His introduction to public life, and his rather unscrupulous adherence to all measures of Whig party, have somewhat tarnished the gloss of that reputation; but he is still remembered with kindly feelings as one who was always ready to enter into the feelings of every class of the people. In the House of Commons he seldom speaks (one might say never) except on the business of his office. It is admitted that he has accomplished several useful reforms in the army, reforms not in the way of saving money (rather the contrary), but reforms in the far higher sense of introducing measures that tend to elevate the soldier in the scale of humanity, and to furnish him with the comforts and decencies that belong to him of right as a social being. When he does speak on these occasions, he shows good sense and a correct appreciation of his own powers, by never attempting any flights of eloquence, or anything that, even by courtesy, could be called oratory. In a plain, unaffected, business-like manner, he says what he has to say in the most direct possible way of saying it; and, with a clear style and a fluent utterance, he never wearies the attention of the House. When his statements are finished he sits down; and if he rises again, it is only to reply to a question, or to set right a misapprehension. These are the kind of qualities that find favour in the eyes of the honourable House. What Horace says of poets, that neither gods nor men tolerate middling poetry, is especially true of the treatment shown by the House of Commons towards middling oratory. There are two species of favourites among the members; the first-class speakers, and the plain, common-sense, shrewd, business men, who rise only to tell what they know, and to tell it in the plainest, most unaffected, and straightforward manner. All between these—the men of fustian, the ranters, the lisping dandies—are voted bores, and are treated accordingly. Mr. Maule has made his election. Having no pretension to take rank among the first of the favoured classes, he has cast in his lot among the latter, and the result shows that he has acted wisely. It is well known that Mr. Maule has taken a prominent part in the councils of the Free Church; and that, carrying his Free Church principles into Parliament, he has come, in some measure, to be looked upon there as the political representative of that ecclesiastical body. It may be a question what the Free Church have gained by this identification of their cause by Mr. Maule; there can be none as to the advantage gained to the ministry, of which he forms a part, from that impression. It is very true that, on two or three occasions, when the Free Church had

a purpose to gain in Parliament (such, for instance, as the Sites Bill), Mr. Maule has honourably stood by them, and has efficiently and manfully advocated their cause. But he seldom persuades his colleagues heartily to join with him; so that, in point of fact, his ecclesiastical companions have reaped little benefit from their having a friend in high places. On the other hand, in more than one instance, when discussions have taken place on Scottish measures, and doubts have been expressed as to how they would be received by the different parties there, Mr. Maule has undertaken to answer, in many cases, more confidently than the facts or event warranted for the good-will of the Free Church party. Hence the body at large have come to be, to a certain extent, identified with the present Whig ministry; a result which, whether it be advantageous for them or not, is no part of our business here to inquire.—Hogg's Weekly Instructor.

GLEANINGS.

A HINT TO GIRLS.—There is sense in this remark in Mrs. Swishelm's "Letters to Country Girls" (*Pittsburg Visitor*):—"It is a good thing for you girls to learn to feel interested in what your fathers and brothers think and talk about. One reason is, it pleases them: another, it improves yourselves."—*Jerrold's News*.

An expedition to California is being organized in Bristol. Those who take part in it are to be something between merchants and soldiers, prepared to win gold and wear it, as well by courage as by commerce.

In Canton there are 123 temples dedicated to the three heathen deities, Taou, Buddha, and Ju-kea-sic, or Confucius—with 2,000 priests, 1,000 nuns, and an annual revenue exceeding £108,000.

The Vienna papers report the chastisement of two ladies of rank who spat at the Emperor's feet in a contemptuous and unbecoming manner. They were arrested, tried, and whipped.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE IDENTITY OF JUNIUS.—Our readers are probably aware that, in an article in the *North British Review*, from the pen of Sir David Brewster, it has recently been attempted to be shown that the writer of the celebrated letters of Junius was Mr. Laughlin Maclean, some time Under-Secretary of State. The *Athenaeum*, in an elaborate critical paper on the subject, satisfactorily shows that this supposition is wholly unsupportable of proof.

Love at first sight is personal. It afterwards becomes intellectual and moral. Personal affection, being the lowest in grade, comes first in order of time.

An article in an American paper, announcing a person's decease, says:—"His remains were committed to that bourne whence no traveller returns attended by his friends."

Ninety-one 32-pounders will, in the course of two months, have been erected at various positions for the defence of the Medway and the Thames. Are Lord Ellesmere and the Duke of Wellington alarmed again?

Every pound weight of cochineal contains 70,000 insects boiled to death; so that the annual sacrifice of insectual life, to procure our scarlet and crimson dyes, amounts to about 49,000,000 of these small members of the creation.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN ENGLISH SECURITIES. has, it is calculated, been invested to the amount of £22,000,000, in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe, during the last eighteen months.

RESPONSIBILITY OF HUSBANDS.—A woman was lately convicted of stealing a piece of linen, in Randolph co., U.S., and the justice sentenced her husband to gaol for the offence! Mark that, ye columniated Benedicts!

VICTIMS OF FEAR.—Experiments have been tried at St. Petersburg, by order of the Emperor, to ascertain whether cholera was infectious. Four murderers sentenced to death were, without being told who had been its previous occupants, put on a bed recently occupied by four cholera patients who had died, and not one of them took the disease. It was then announced to the murderers that they were about being placed on beds in which four persons had died of malignant cholera, and that if they escaped the disease their lives would be spared. But instead of cholera beds, the murderers were put into beds which had not been occupied by diseased persons at all; yet such was the effect of their fears that all four died within three days.

In a late discussion in Woodford county, U.S., between Mr. F. Marshall and a Rev. Mr. Walter, a pro-slavery candidate for the Convention, the last-named gentleman undertook the somewhat difficult task of proving slavery to be a divine institution. After he had finished Mr. Marshall arose, and simply said, "The gentleman has attempted to prove that the blessing of heaven rests upon the institution of slavery. I have too much reverence for the God whom I worship to attempt to defend Him from such a slander."

A FACT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.—In 1848, the exportation of sugar from our colonies, the Mauritius and the East Indies, amounted to 5,798,000 cwt., which was far more than the exportation of any year during the period of slavery.

AN UNLUCKY MEAL.—"What dogs are these, Jasper?" inquired a gentleman, the other day, of a lad who was dragging a couple of waspish-looking terriers along Regent-street, London. "I dinna ken, Sir," replied the urchin; "they cam' wi' the railway, and they ate the direction, and dinna ken whar to gang."

THE COTTON CROP OF 1849.—As much importance is attached to the growing crop of American cotton in the present buoyant state of the cotton market, we have much pleasure in stating that, from private information received by the last packet, there are good grounds for anticipating something more than a fair average yield.—*Manchester Examiner*.

BIRTHS.

July 14, the wife of the Rev. JAMES HUGHES MORGAN, of Leeds, of a daughter.

July 19, at Cheshunt, Mrs. PHILIP SMITH, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 10, at the Independent Chapel, Northwick, by the Rev. Dr. Clunie, of Manchester, JAMES J. DEAN, Esq., of Grove-street, Ardwick, to MARTHA ANN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. WILLIAMS, distiller, of Manchester.

July 16, at the Independent Chapel, Wilsden, by the Rev. J. A. Savage, Mr. EDWARD PRIESTLEY BRIGGS, farmer, to MARTHA, eldest daughter of Mr. J. ANDERSON, worsted manufacturer, of Wilsden.

July 17, at Bridport, by the Rev. T. Wallace, Mr. RICHARD HAYWARD, of Bridport Harbour, to Miss MARY SWAIN, third daughter of Captain Swain, Downe-street, Bridport.

July 17, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, London, Mr. CHARLES COLE, of Manchester, to MARY ANNIE, second daughter of Mr. S. NOON, of Leicester.

July 18, at St. George's Church, Canterbury, by the Rev. J. Stratton, Mr. SYDNEY WILLIAMS, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, to KATHARINE, youngest daughter of Mr. T. GODDARD, of Canterbury.

July 19, at Staines Church, by the Rev. B. F. Smith, of Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, JAMES RICKMAN, Esq., jun., to MATILDA, eldest daughter of A. FELLATT, Esq., of Knowles-green, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

June 30, at Bitterne, near Southampton, in her 65th year, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. J. HOLLIS, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Young, of Cosham, Isle of Wight.

July 10, of cholera, at Taybach, South Wales, deeply regretted, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, excise officer, of Walsall.

July 16, at Southampton, Mr. SAMUEL PARMITER, after a few hours' illness, of malignant cholera. He was an active deacon of the Second Congregational Church in that town—a most unwearied and persevering Sabbath-school teacher and tract distributor, and the uncompromising friend of the great principles of Protestant nonconformity. He was pre-eminently "a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." He has left a widow and two children to mourn over this afflictive bereavement. He was followed to the grave by the Sunday-school teachers with whom he had long laboured—and so universally was he respected, that most of the shops of the High-street were closed as his remains passed to their final resting place.

July 16, at Irishtown, Athlone, after a few hours' illness, of cholera, J. MARTIN, Esq., pro-collector of Excise. He is much regretted in the town where he lived, and has left four children parentless.

July 19, in the house adjoining Mr. Martin's, and of the same disease, the Rev. E. H. ALLEN, Presbyterian minister. He had lived in Athlone about twelve years, and was the means of establishing the Presbyterian church and congregation there. About four days before his own decease he lost a young child, which was the first death in his father's family for twenty-seven years. But his father also died a few hours before himself, and father and son were interred in the same grave, and at the same hour. He will be greatly missed and lamented by many in the town; and he has left a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.

July 18, at his residence, Margate, after several months' severe illness, Mr. DROUGHT, late master of the notorious pauper establishment at Tooting.

July 20, after a brief but painful illness, in her 41st year, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Mr. W. H. BOWNER, pastor of the Baptist church at Unicorn-yard Chapel, Southwark.

July 23, suddenly, at his residence, No. 1, Marlborough-place, Walworth-road, in his 45th year, WILLIAM RICHARD CROGON, Esq.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	37,926,670
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	13,650,121
Silver Bullion	276,569
£37,926,690	£37,926,690

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Reserve	3,312,670
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,104,227
Other Deposits	11,468,268
Seven-day and other Bills	1,094,792
£33,432,957	£33,432,957

Dated the 19th day of July, 1849.

J. R. ELSEY, Deputy-Cashier.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The absence of many of the first-class speculators and brokers from the City at the present season of the year has produced a lull in the business of the Stock Market during the past week. A fair money business has been transacted in English Stocks, attended, however, with some fluctuation, amounting, on the whole, to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The quotations were lowest on Thursday, partly in consequence of the settlement of the account on the previous day, and partly from a rumour put in circulation in the City, and taken advantage of by the "bears," that Louis Napoleon's counsellors were intentionally precipitating a reaction to monarchic rule in France. Not entertaining any confidence ourselves in the sincerity of the French President's Republicanism, we think that the rumour, come from what quarter it may, has no improbable foundation in fact. The following table will show the progress of the Funds during the week:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Ct.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	94	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities ..	253	253	253	253	253	251
India Stock ..	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	199	199	199	199
Bank Stock ..	48 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.	47 pm.	47 pm.
Exchq. Bills ..	81 pm.	81 pm.	83 pm.	84 pm.	84 pm.	82 pm.
India Bonds ..	81 pm.	81 pm.	81 pm.	81 pm.	81 pm.	81 pm.
Long Annuity ..	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8 11-16	8 15-16

The business done in Foreign Securities has been to a very limited extent, and no material change is to be observed in the ruling prices. There is still a want of confidence shown in Mexican Bonds.

The Railway Market, as is generally the case, exhibits the same features as the Public Securities. For a day or two past it has been rather heavy, but no reaction has taken place in prices. There appears to be greater firmness exhibited to-day, although nothing has occurred to bring about a change in either direction. It is rather singular, we think, by the bye, that a greater improvement has not taken place in those lines against the management of which no charges have been brought. At present, with all the fraud and misdirection connected with them of late, Mr. Hudson's famous lines are nearly in an equal condition with those that have been most profitably and equitably managed. The Scotch lines are doing well, but are not at the top of the market—nor anything near it. The Brighton receipts, also, are satisfactory, but the shares do not move; and a reference to the railway tables will illustrate a similar case with most of the companies, great as well as small. For instance, the Caledonian, upon twenty-four miles additional, has had increased receipts to the amount of £55,000 in twenty-five weeks of this year; the South-Western, by opening twenty-two miles, has augmented its revenue £38,000; and the North-Western, with the same mileage, is £33,000 more. The South Eastern has only increased £2,000; the York and Berwick, with twenty-seven miles additional, has suffered a diminution of £72,000; and the Eastern Counties, also, with twenty-seven miles more, has scarcely benefited to the extent of £1,000, yet the latter are no worse favourites with the public than the former. There is, doubtless, a general feeling of insecurity shown in the Share Market, but we cannot account for it why the feeling should be so little discriminating.

In the Discount Market the rate remains at from 2 to 2½ per cent. for first class bills of the ordinary time, and there is a degree of difficulty in finding ready employment for cash. A new loan, it is stated, is in process of negotiation on behalf of the French Government. The amount is 200,000,000 francs, which MM. Rothschild and Odien are said to have contracted for, to be divided into bonds of 1,000 francs each, with a view of interesting a larger number of persons in the continuance of order in France.

The accounts received from the manufacturing districts continue to be very encouraging, and the demand both for foreign and domestic markets has increased.

In Mark-lane, on Monday, a slight decline was felt from the operation of the same cause as we noticed last week; viz., the anticipation of increased supplies from the Baltic ports.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 20.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th, William IV., c. 85:—
The Independent Chapel, Ketton, Rutlandshire.
Salem Chapel, Stockbridge, Hampshire.
Ston Chapel, Folkestone, Kent.
St. Thomas's Church, Fulham.

BANKRUPTS.

BENNETT, GEORGE FREDERICK, Quadrant, Regent-street, goldsmith, July 27, August 31: solicitor, Mr. Sadgrove, Mark-lane.
OLEMONTSON, JOSEPH, Whitehaven, tobacconist, August 3, 20: solicitors, Mr. Willis, Bucklersbury; Messrs. T. and W. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Atkinson and Son, Whitehaven.
FARRY, WILLIAM THOMAS, West Smithfield, licensed victualler, July 28, September 1: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's-inn.

GATRELL, GEORGE, Chichester, carrier, July 31, August 28: solicitors, Messrs. Staniland and Long, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; and Mr. Sherwood, Chichester.

HOBSON, CAMPBELL WRIGHT, late of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, and Gordon-place, money scrivener, August 1, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Sawyer and Brettell, Staple-inn, Holborn.

JONES, JOHN, Llanddudla, Denbighshire, quarryman, August 1, 20: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Collins, London; and Messrs. Francis and Almond, Liverpool.

KENN, FILMER, Warwick, innkeeper, July 28, August 30: solicitor, Mr. Fowler, Leamington.

LAMBERT, CHARLES HENRY, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, August 8, 22: solicitors, Messrs. Hawkins, Bloxam, and Co., New Boswell-court; and Messrs. Lovett and Co., Hull.

MORGAN, JOHN, Cophall-court, stock broker, July 26, September 1: solicitor, Mr. Pike, Bedford-row.

PATTIT, GEORGE BROOKS, Brook-street, New-road, St. Pancras, and Upper St. Martin's-lane, ironmonger, July 28, September 1: solicitor, Mr. Wilkin, Furnival's-inn.

PRITCHARD, MARTIN LUTHER, and DALE, ROBERT NORRIS, Liverpool, stock brokers, July 27, August 24: solicitors, Messrs. Scott and Tabourdin, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

WARDEN, SAMUEL, Birmingham, hosier, July 31, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Loftus, and Young, New-inn; and Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham.

WOOD, WILLIAM, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, grocer, July 27, August 31: solicitor, Mr. Sadgrove, Mark-lane.
WOODRUFF, EDMUND, Old Broad-street, ship-broker, July 20, September 1: solicitor, Mr. Llewellyn, Noble-street, Cheap-side.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BROWN, P., Edinburgh, grocer, July 24, August 14.
CAIRNS, A., Edinburgh, wine merchant, July 25, August 15.
COMBIE, J., Paisley, logwood chipper, July 27, August 17.
DUNLOP, J., Airdrie, carter, July 25, August 15.
GLEN, J., Dalgarven, timber merchant, July 26, August 18.
MILLER, J., Pennyquick, wood merchant, July 24, August 2.
WADDELL, A., Burnhead, July 26, August 16.

DIVIDENDS.

A. A. Lackersteen, Moorgate-street, merchant, second div. of 10d. (separate estate); on Monday, the 23rd inst., or two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birchin-lane—T. J. Breeds and C. Burfield, sen., Fenning's-wharf, and elsewhere, ship agents, second div. of 2½d., and a first div. of 6½d. on the separate estate of T. J. Breeds; on Monday, the 23rd inst., or two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birchin-lane—H. Aspin, Elizabeth-street, Pimlico, messenger, first div. of 8s.; on Wednesday, July 25, and two following Wednesdays, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—D. Ross, Bat-

cliff-cross-wharf, and elsewhere, wine merchant, first div. of 7½d.; July 25, and two following Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Gamble, Whitecross-street, licensed victualler, first div. of 2s.; July 25, and the two following Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—W. Cooper, C. Wilson, and G. Black, Aldermanbury, straw hat manufacturers, first div. of 10s.; July 25, and two following Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—E. S. Meyer and T. G. Brownsmith, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, fringe manufacturers, further div. of 4s. 2d.; July 25, and two following Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—S. Bayly, Folkestone, cheesemonger, first div. of 3s. 2d.; on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—B. Barroter, North Walsham, Norfolk, innkeeper, first div. of 2s. 2d.; July 25, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—A. Hewlett, Abbott Ann, Southampton, carpenter, first div. of 3s.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—W. H. Summers, Sackville-street, bill broker, first div. of 1s. 8d.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—H. Hutchens, Portsea, timber merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Newark and E. Lax, Berry Edge, Durham, grocers, first div. of 1s. 6d.; July 21, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—G. Barras, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant, first div. of 3s.; July 21, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—M. and W. H. Cooke, Denton, Lancashire, hat manufacturers, first div. of 3s. 9d., on the separate estate of M. Cooke; July 31, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—J. Edwards, Arlington, Dorsetshire, sack twine manufacturer, first div. of 7s., on new proofs; on any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter—J. Lucas, Cardiff, general shopkeeper, second div. of 2s.; together with the first div. of 7s., on new proofs; any Wednesday, at Mr. Miller's, Bristol—S. Fisher and W. C. Brown, Newark-upon-Trent, builders, first and final div. of 3s. 10d., on the separate estate of S. Fisher; July 21, August 4, October 13, and on any subsequent alternate Saturday to the 22nd of December, at Mr. Billeston's, Nottingham—H. Moseley and J. B. Murphy, Derby, carvers, first div. of 4s.; a first div. of 4s., on the separate estate of H. Moseley; and a first div. of 10s., on the separate estate of J. B. Murphy; July 21, August 4, October 13, and any subsequent alternate Saturday to the 22nd of December, at Mr. Billeston's, Nottingham—J. Scruby, Roston, Bedfordshire, farmer, first div. of 2s.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—J. and G. Goble, Kentish-buildings, Southwark, hop factors, first div. of 1s. 1d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—T. Manson, Lloyd's Coffee-house, Royal Exchange underwriter, first div. of 8d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—H. Williams, Park-place, Kensington-cross, ironmonger, first div. of 1s. 3d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—William Lancaster, Regent-street and Carlton-street, St. James's, Jeweller, first div. of 2s.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Blisshopp, Bury, Sussex, market gardener, third div. of 1½d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—A. Haig, Smith-street, Jubilee-place, Stepney, and Essex-street, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, engineer, first div. of 6s. 6d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—W. P. Lauder, Sloane-street, Chelsea, surgeon, final div. of 3d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—C. Bourjot and W. Espevent, Coleman-street buildings, merchants, first div. of 2s. 3d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers.

Tuesday, July 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

COX, THOMAS, Hanley, Staffordshire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLAN, DAVID, Coleman-street and Lothbury, City, merchant, August 8, September 11: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Pless, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.

BEAL, SARAH, and BEAL, JOSEPH, Ran Moor, Yorkshire, scissor smiths, August 4, September 12: solicitors, Mr. Nixon, Warwick-court; and Mr. Binney, Sheffield.

DELAFIELD, EDWARD THOMAS, Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Willow Bank, Fulham, brewer, July 31, September 6: solicitors, Mr. Esplin, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Lawrance and Pless, Old Jewry-chambers.

DUROSE, HAMLET, Woodsetton, Staffordshire, surveyor, August 4, 30: solicitors, Messrs. Ward, Stafford, and Smith, Birmingham.

ENGLISH, JAMES WILLIAM, Poultry, City, chemist, July 31, September 6: solicitor, Mr. Lott, Bow-lane, Cheapside.

FISHER, JOHN, Bristol, livery-stable keeper, August 9, September 6: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Bevan, Bristol.

HARDWICK, WILLIAM, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, laceman, August 9, September 4: solicitors, Mr. Braham, Chancery-lane.

HARVEY, GEORGE LUCK, and GRAYSON, EDWARD, Commercial-place, Brixton, and Dover-row, Kennington, wine merchants, August 2, and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Roser and Tamplin, Fenchurch-street.

IRONS, WILLIAM, sen., Barnet, Hertfordshire, farmer, August 3, September 1: solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Co., Clifford's-inn.

IVES, JOHN COLLINGWOOD, Norwich, haberdasher, August 2, September 11: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

JONES, THOMAS, Caron, Cardiganhire, cattle salesman, August 10, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Irwin and Taylor, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Hassell, Bristol.

KILLICK, JAMES, Dorking, Surrey, carpenter, August 2, September 17: solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

KING, THOMAS, jun., King's-terrace East, Greenwich, builder, August 2, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Moss, Gray's-inn-square, and Asylum-road, Old Kent-road.

SIDA, JOHN, Brentwood, Essex, corn merchant, August 3, September 6: solicitor, Mr. Walton, Bucklersbury.

TAPPENDER, HENRY, jun., Ashford, Kent, corn dealer, August 6, September 11: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Gurney, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

WIRKING, THOMAS, St. John-street, Bethnal-green, timber merchant, August 6, September 11: solicitor, Mr. Shillibeer, Bucklersbury.

John Danks, Birmingham, wharfinger, final div. of 11s. 3d.; August 1, 9, Sept. 26, and every alternate Wednesday, until including Wednesday, July 24; at Mr. Billeston's, Birmingham—James Jackson Ferens, Durham, grocer, first and final div. of 4s. 6d.; at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 28, and any subsequent Saturday—John Hewcastle, Gateshead, Durham, cooper-maker, first div. of 1s.; at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 28, and any subsequent Saturday—William Wykes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, first and final div. of 20s. (on new proofs); at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 28, and any subsequent Saturday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 23.

We had a fair supply of Wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, with a tolerable arrival of foreign from various ports during the last week. English Wheat sold slowly to-day, unless very fine, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper than last Monday, and the sale of foreign was in retail at 1s. per qr. reduction. Flour unaltered. The arrival of foreign Barley was large, and to effect sales 1s. per qr. less than on this day week was accepted. Beans rather cheaper, and in Peas little doing. We have had a large supply of foreign Oats during the week; good fresh samples maintained previous quotations, but ill-conditioned parcels were difficult to sell at a reduction. Rye very dull. Linseed Cakes sold pretty readily. New Essex Carrawayseed sold at 30s. per cwt., and quality various. New Rape-seed £30 per last to the seedsmen.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic	48 to 55
Kent, Red	36 to 45	Anhalt and Marks ..	38 .. 45
Ditto White	40 .. 51	Ditto White	43 .. 48
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red	38 .. 45
Yorkshire, Red	35 .. 44	Rostock	43 .. 50
Northumberland and		Danish, Holstein,	
Scotch, White	36 .. 43	and Friesland	35 .. 43
Ditto Red	35 .. 42	Petersburgh, Arch-	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga	35 .. 47
Red	— .. —	Polish Odessa	35 .. 40
Ditto White	— .. —	Marianopolis & Ber-	
Rye	22 .. 24	dianski	33 .. 36
Barley	24 .. 30	Taganrog	33 .. 36
Scotch	24 .. 28	Brabant and French ..	36 .. 42
Angus	— .. —	Ditto White	38 .. 43
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Salonica	32 .. 35
Pale	52 .. 56	Egyptian	34 .. 36
Peas, Grey, New	30 .. 33	Rye	31 .. 33
Maple	30 .. 34	Barley—	
White	25 .. 27	Wismar & Rostock ..	30 .. 33
Boilers (new)	29 .. 31	Danish	32 .. 34
Beans, Large (new) ..	28 .. 31	Saal	22 .. 27
Ticks	28 .. 32	East Friesland	17 .. 19
Harrow	30 .. 34	Egyptian	16 .. 17
Pigeon	30 .. 34	Danube	16 .. 17
Oats—		Peas, White	26 .. 28
Lincoln & York, feed	17 .. 20	New Boilers	28 .. 30
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	18 .. 23	Beans, Horse	25 .. 26
Berwick & Scotch ..	18 .. 24	Pigeon	30 .. 33
Scotch feed	18 .. 23	Egyptian	31 .. 33
Irish feed and black	16 .. 20	Oats—	
Ditto Potatoes	18 .. 24	Groningen, Danish,	
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 52	Bremen, & Fries-	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	land, feed and blk. ..	13 .. 17
£26 to £30 per last		Do. thick and brew ..	16 .. 21
Carraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Riga, Petersburg,	
25s. to 29s. per cwt.		Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		Swedish	15 .. 18
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s.		Flour—	
1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	33 .. 35
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg	33 .. 34
Ship	31 .. 33	Dantzic and Stettin ..	33 .. 35
Town	40 .. 43	French, per 260 lbs. ..	33 .. 37

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 14.

Wheat	48s. 3d.
Barley	25 3
Oats	18 9
Rye	26 11
Beans	33 1
Peas	30 9

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maise, 1s. per qr.
Flour, 4½d. per cwt.
Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 23.

The number of foreign Beasts and Calves in to-day's market was but moderate, the time of year considered. That of Sheep was extensive. Comparatively speaking, the quality of the stock was good. There was a decided increase in the supply of home-fed Beasts here this morning. Still, however, the Beef trade, as the dead markets were very scantily supplied and the attendance of both town and country buyers was extensive, ruled tolerably firm at fully last week's quotations, and at which a good clearance was effected. The best Scots were selling at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lbs. The supply of Sheep was about 2,000 less than that exhibited on Monday last, yet it proved seasonably large. All breeds commanded a steady, though not to say brisk inquiry, at full prices; the prime old Downs producing 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8 lbs. The best Lambs moved off freely, at extreme quotations. In other breeds only a limited business was transacted, at late rates. For Calves the inquiry was in a very inactive state, and in some instances the currencies had a downward tendency. The Pork trade was in a very depressed state, at last week's prices.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	617	10,120	304
Monday	3,496	22,940	250

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef

Mutton

Lamb

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 23.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.		Int. Mutton 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8		Mid. ditto 3 4 .. 3 6	
Prime large 3 10 .. 3 2		Prime ditto 3 8 .. 3 10	
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6		Veal	3 0 .. 3 8
Large Pork 3 2 .. 3 6		Small Pork ..	3 8 .. 4 0
Lambs	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Dulness has been the prevailing feature in our market since our last. In Irish Butter the dealings were comparatively trifling, and prices again slightly in favour of buyers. Foreign was held for an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., and partially realized. For Irish and American singed Bacon the demand was slow and limited, and previous rates not well sustained. Of Middles the same may be reported. Hams and Lard, no change in either.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 23.—The only article which shows any improvement with us is fresh Butter, which is just now scarce, but its value will soon be altered by these fine rains, and the consideration that in another fortnight town will be comparatively empty. Every sort of Cask Butter is very dull of sale, and prices are not supported. Dorset, fine weekly, 7s. to 80s. per cwt.; do. middling, 68s. to 73s.; Devon, 70s. to 73s.; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 10s. to 12s. per dozen; Fresh West Country, 8s. to 10s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 23.—Although a partial improvement has taken place in some districts, the prospects even of a moderate crop are very precarious. Prices continue firm at the recent advance. Duty £65,000 to £70,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 23.—The imports of Wool into London last week were over 10,000 bales. Of this quantity 4,343 bales were from Sydney, 3,008 from Port Phillip, 1,241 from Peru, 835 from Van Dieman's Land, 849 from Germany, &c. The Wool auctions continue, and large quantities are finding purchasers, only a few parcels of the inferior foreign being withdrawn.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Scotch.—The reports of the sales having gone off rather high at the fairs have had no effect yet on our market, and we are without any transactions of consequence in any class this week.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	6 8 to 7 0
White Highland do.	8 6 9 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.	7 9 9 0
Do. do., washed	9 0 10 6
Do. Cheviot do., unwashed	8 0 10 0
Do. do., washed	12 0 15 0
White Cheviot do. do.	18 0 22 0
Import for the week	360 bags.
Previously this year	4,813 bags.

5,173

Foreign.—The sales are progressing favourably in London, which gives a firmer tone to our market generally.

Imports for the week

Previously this year

29,783

TALLOW, MONDAY, July 23.—Our market is tolerably firm, but we have no further advance to notice in the quotations. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 59s. 3d. to 59s. 6d., and for forward delivery 40s. per cwt. Town Tallow 57s. 6d. to 57s. 9d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 1½d. per 8 lbs. Shipments from St. Petersburg have as yet been small.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 12,511	Casks. 8,513	Casks. 7,253	Casks. 5,956	Casks. 24,152
Price of Y. C. ...	38s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.	41s. 6d. to 41s. 9d.	48s. 3d. to 48s. 3d.	43s. 3d. to 43s. 3d.	39s. 3d. to 39s. 6d.
Delivery last week	1,333	814	537	1,016	1,150
Do. from 1st June	8,995	4,261	5,713	9,624	7,566
Arrived last week	81	145	726	843	575
Do. from 1st June	5,534	2,151	4,887	8,049	6,245
Price of Town ...	42s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.	42s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.	50s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.	46s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.	40s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Having an increased quantity of new Rapeseed at market, buyers were enabled to purchase at lower rates, and very good quality was obtainable at £28 per last. Caraway seed of this year's growth was likewise easier to buy than on this day week. Canary seed was dull, but was not quoted lower.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 63s.; white, 34s. to 48s. Cow Grass (nominal).....sowing 54s. to 60s.; crushing 40s. to 46s. Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 54s. to 60s.; crushing 40s. to 46s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s. Trefoil (per cwt.).....14s. to 21s. Rapeseed, new (per last).....£32 to £36 Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 15s. to £5 Mustard (per bushel) white.....5s. to 10s.; brown nominal. Coriander (per cwt.).....16s. to 25s. Canary (per quarter).....110s. to 120s.; fine 130s. to 150s. Turnip, white (per bush.).....s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s. Tares, Winter, per bush.....0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Caraway (per cwt.).....28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s. Rye Grass (per qr.).....17s. to 46s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....30s. to 40s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....24s. to 42s. Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 38s. to 46s.; Odessa, 40s. to 46s. Linseed Cake (per ton).....£6 to £8 0s. Rapeseed.....£4 15s. to £5 Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 15s. to £5 Coriander (per cwt.).....16s. to 20s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1jd. to 1jd. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1jd. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2jd.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2jd. to 3jd.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3jd. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Kents and Half-breds, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 26s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d.; brown, 36s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £40; Spanish, £38; Sperm, £80, bagged £80; South Sea, £30 to £31 10s.; Seal, pale, £38 0s.; do. coloured, £27 0s.; Cod, £28; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

COAL MARKET, Monday, July 23.

Market very heavy at last day's prices. Ships at market, 124; sold, 80.—Bate's West Hartley, 14s.; Tanfield Moor Butes, 12s. 6d.; Walls End Hetton, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Walls End Lambton, 16s. 9d.; Walls End Whitworth, 13s. 6d.; Anthracite, 24s.

COLONIAL MARKET, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

SUGAR.—The quantity offered in the public sales has exceeded the demand, and although the importers bought in freely to support the market, yet prices were again a shade in favour of the buyers. 5,700 bags Mauritius were offered, and the greater part sold; brown, 32s., 36s.; yellow, 36s., 40s., 44s.; a small part only of the 1,700 bags Bengal found buyers; the qualities were chiefly fine and grainy. Madras—3,000 bags were offered, and four-fifths bought in for want of buyers, at last week's currency; prices ranged from 32s. to 37s. 6d. 150 hhds. Barbadoes sold at a decline of fully 6d., 37s. to 42s. 230 hhds. of West India only sold in the private contract market to-day. Refined has been dull at 50s., 52s., for grocery lumps.

COFFEE.—2,700 bags good ordinary native Ceylon were brought forward in public sale; about 350 sold at 35s.; the importer bought in the remainder at 35s. 6d., which did not alter general quotations. Plantation kind sold at previous rates.

RICE.—The large public sales went off heavily, but importers were firm, and no decline can be quoted, nearly all of the 8,000 bags Arracan were bought in at 8s. About half of the 5,000 bags Bengal sold at 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

TEA.—The news brought by the China mail has not influenced prices; the market remains rather dull. In other articles no material alteration, but the market generally has been heavy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORNS AND BUNIONS CURED, WITHOUT CUTTING OR DANGER.

THE extraordinary satisfaction given by Miss Couppelle's Copyright recipe for LIQUID HAIR-DYE, has induced her to give publicity to her new and unfailing Cure for soft or hard Corns, Bunions, &c., which instantly relieves, and perfectly cures in three days, the worst cases, and may be fully relied on, being the recipe of her father, a French physician, now a refugee in this country. Will be sent free, on receipt of Thirteen Postage Stamps, by Miss Couppelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

N.B.—The above HAIR-DYE recipe will be sent for Twenty-five Stamps. "It is certainly the best cure I have ever tried."—Mrs. Lowe, Dulwich.

TOOTHACHE PERMANENTLY CURED.

Price 1s. per Packet.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYING TEETH and rendering them SOUND and PAINLESS, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a TRUE THEORY of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. Brande's Enamel does not destroy the nerve, but, by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions, Instant Ease is obtained, and a Lasting Cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

London. Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses. Sold by Jackson and Tounson, 89, Bishopsgate-street Within; G. Colk, 29, Fleet-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; H. Barfield (post-office), 180, Strand; T. A. Bridge and Co., 270, Regent-street; T. Kingsford, 49, High-street, Kensington; H. W. Dempsey, 87, Whitechapel-road; J. Markham, 11, Gower-street North; W. Hill, Monmouth-place, New-cross; W. Eglinton, printer, 92, Goswell-street; Walters, King-street, Covent-garden; J. Billing, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square; and W. T. Bolton, Well's-row, Islington. Wholesale—Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard, &c. &c.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above), and you will ensure the Genuine Article by return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.—AGENTS WANTED.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

It cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be steeped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th.

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented."

JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

MILL BANDS.

The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c.

Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

PICTURE FRAMES.

The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medal-lions, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire buckets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Gutta Percha Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers, in town or country.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits

all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors 2 13 0 Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished 0 14 6 Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating 5 5 0 Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing 0 18 6 Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing 4 17 0 Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask 0 13 6 Rosewood coach to match 4 0 0 Mahogany couch, in hair cloth 3 13 6 Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany 6 6 0 Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished 2 13 0 Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant) 4 14 6 Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles 4 14 6 Ditto, very superior 6 16 6 Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices 2 12 6 Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours 1 3 6 Superior ditto 1 9 0 Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices 3 10 0 Chimney glasses, in gilt frames 2 3 2 to 10 10 0 Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames 5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,

24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES

—the same movements, in silver cases, at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

CORNS, BUNIONS, TOOTHACHE, &c.

ALL SUFFERERS from soft and hard Corns, Bunions, Toothache, &c., may have instant ease, and a lasting cure, by sending Twenty-four Postage Stamps to the Rev. H. Lute, 9, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, London, for his invaluable Recipes for the certain cure of those distressing pains. The remedy for Corns and Bunions affords instant ease, and supercedes the necessity of cutting them, by completely eradicating them in a day or two. The ENAMEL for the TEETH is of the purest composition, and cures Toothache immediately, and by its uniting with the enamel of the tooth, effectually prevents further decay and pain. These recipes are perfectly original, and conscientiously recommended.

SAYCE'S

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SURCOAT may now be had in a very elegant Grey Mixed Colour for the Summer, and may suitably be worn with or without a coat under.

TWO GUINEAS.

53, CORNHILL.

THE TWO ROYAL BLUE HOUSES.

ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH.

BONNETS.—E. W. FREESTONE respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the extensive alterations and improvements he has recently effected in his Establishments, by the erection of additional Show-rooms, &c., which will enable him to afford increased facilities for the inspection of his varied and extensive Stock of LADIES' BONNETS of every description, confessedly the largest and most unique in the Metropolis, and comprising the *Style* of the newest Parisian Fashions, full 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Manufacturing his own goods, and possessing the advantages of Cash Purchases in the provincial markets, combined with many years' experience in every branch of the trade, both wholesale and retail, he confidently hopes his system of business will be found fully commensurate with the times, each article being sold at the lowest remunerating profit. The Show-rooms are replete with every novelty, the newest Continental and English styles being continually added. The especial consideration of Committees and Secretaries of Clothing Societies, Public Institutions, and Charities of every description, is requested to the unparalleled bargains they can ensure in their purchases, realizing a saving of cent. per cent.

E. W. F. would also direct attention to the Patent Bleach adopted by him, ensuring a purity and delicacy of colour without the use of deleterious acids, so detrimental to fine fabrics: likewise to the superiority of his Blocking process, attained by hydraulic pressure. Every description of Millinery, Morning, Leghorn, Chip, Tuscan, Rice, and other Bonnets, with Rusticating, Fishing, Gardening, and other Hats, and Ornamental Plaits of all kinds. Shippers, Milliners, Drapers, and Country dealers, supplied at Dunstable prices. Straw Bonnets cleaned at 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen. Orders per post, with a remittance, promptly executed.

Observe! THE ROYAL BLUE HOUSES, 11, High-street, Islington, and 152, High-street, Shoreditch. E. W. FREESTONE, Proprietor.

CAUTION.—No connexion with any other House bearing a similar designation.

COALS.—R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE

WHARF, BELVEDERE-ROAD, LAMBETH, can supply coals as good and as cheap as any house in the trade. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, to come above bridge (larger than ever before known), and delivered alongside his wharf, by which he can supply coals of a much better size than when they have been turned over the ships' sides into barges. He also saves the great loss by breaking, ship's delivery, and lighterage.

Best Sunderland Coals, well screened (for cash) 22s. Best Newcastle, Hartlepool, and Stockton 21s.

THE HAIR, BALDNESS, &c.

MISS GRAHAM, 6, AMPTON-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, LONDON, will send free, on receipt of Twenty-four Postage Stamps, her celebrated "NIOUKRENE," (elegantly scented, and sufficient for Three Months' use), for reproducing the hair in baldness from whatever cause, preventing the Hair falling off, strengthening Weak Hair, and checking greyness. It is also guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in three or four weeks, without fail.

Mr. James Turnley, Great Dunmow, says:—"It restored my hair in baldness most effectually." Mr. William Massey, Norwood, says:—"I have only applied it seventeen days and whiskers have already appeared."

Gratis! Gratis! Miss G. will send any one, on receipt of 3 stamps, twenty invaluable recipes for every requisite for the toilet.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!!—THROW AWAY YOUR TRUSSES.

DR. WALTER DE ROOS, 1, Ely-place, Holborn, London, will forward (free) per return, on receipt of a Post-office Order, or Stamps, for 6s. 6d., his certain, safe, and permanent Cure for Ruptures, the efficacy of which is now too well-established to need comment. It is easy in application, produces no inconvenience, and as the secret of this discovery has never been disclosed, all others are spurious imitations only. Dr. De Roos has a vast number of old Trusses, as trophies of his immense success, left behind by persons cured, which he will almost give away to those who like to wear them. Hours, 10 till 1; 4 till 8.

"It has quite cured the person for whom you sent it, and you will be so good as to send two more, for others."—Rev. H. Walcott, Higham Ferrers.

LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.

DR. BOOTH will send, on receipt of Twenty-four Postage Stamps, the Recipes of his POMMADE for the reproduction of HAIR in baldness, from whatever cause, and producing Whiskers, Hair, &c., in three or four weeks, without fail, and his TYRIAN HAIR DYE, which has been used for many years with complete success. It produces the most unexceptionable shades of colour, does not stain the skin, and is free from any hurtful ingredient. "The PommaDE has restored my hair."—Mr. Ward, Liskeard, Cornwall. "The Dye is superior to all I have ever tried."—Mr. Emmett, Cumington, Cornwall. "Your PommaDE has produced a good crop of Whiskers."—J. Long, Acton. "It is an exquisite dye."—Mr. Bland, Dorset. Address: Dr. Booth, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS, &c., are respectfully

informed that MENTAL or NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, which for 3,000 years were incurable, have for 30 years been CURED by the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, formerly of Cambridge University. Dr. Moseley having discovered means for curing himself of a deep-seated nervous complaint of 14 years' standing, from benevolence tried the same means on others, and having first cured a case of violent nervousness, and then of melancholy, his house was soon besieged by nervous sufferers, whose complaints he found himself able to cure perfectly to cure, that sympathy and a sense of duty to God have impelled him ever since to devote his attention to mental disease; and as out of 18,000 applicants, he knows not 30 uncured who have followed his advice, he feels himself justified in assuring nervous sufferers they can (D. V.) be cured as certainly as water quenches thirst. Thousands of cures attesting this, the doctor's table is loaded with applications, and his house often crowded with applicants for advice and the ordinary and extra means of cure. A Pamphlet, with full particulars, will be franked to any address if two stamps are sent to 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square. Apply or write. At Home from Eleven to Three. Means of cure sent to all parts.

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